

Feb 4 '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 4, 1920

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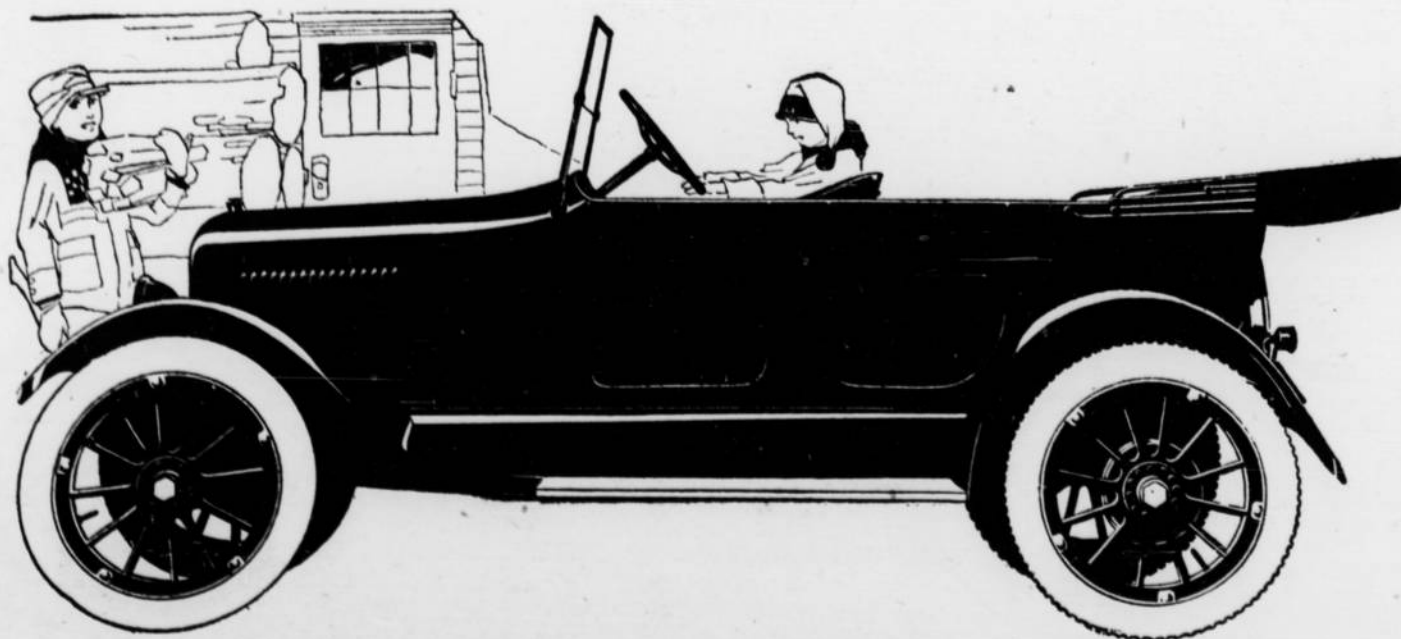
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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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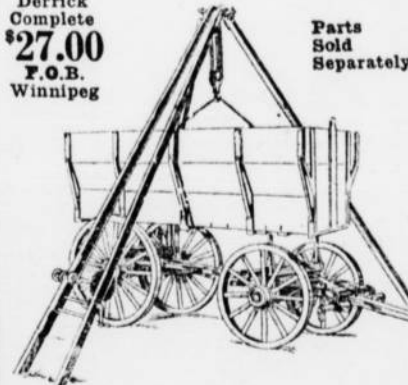
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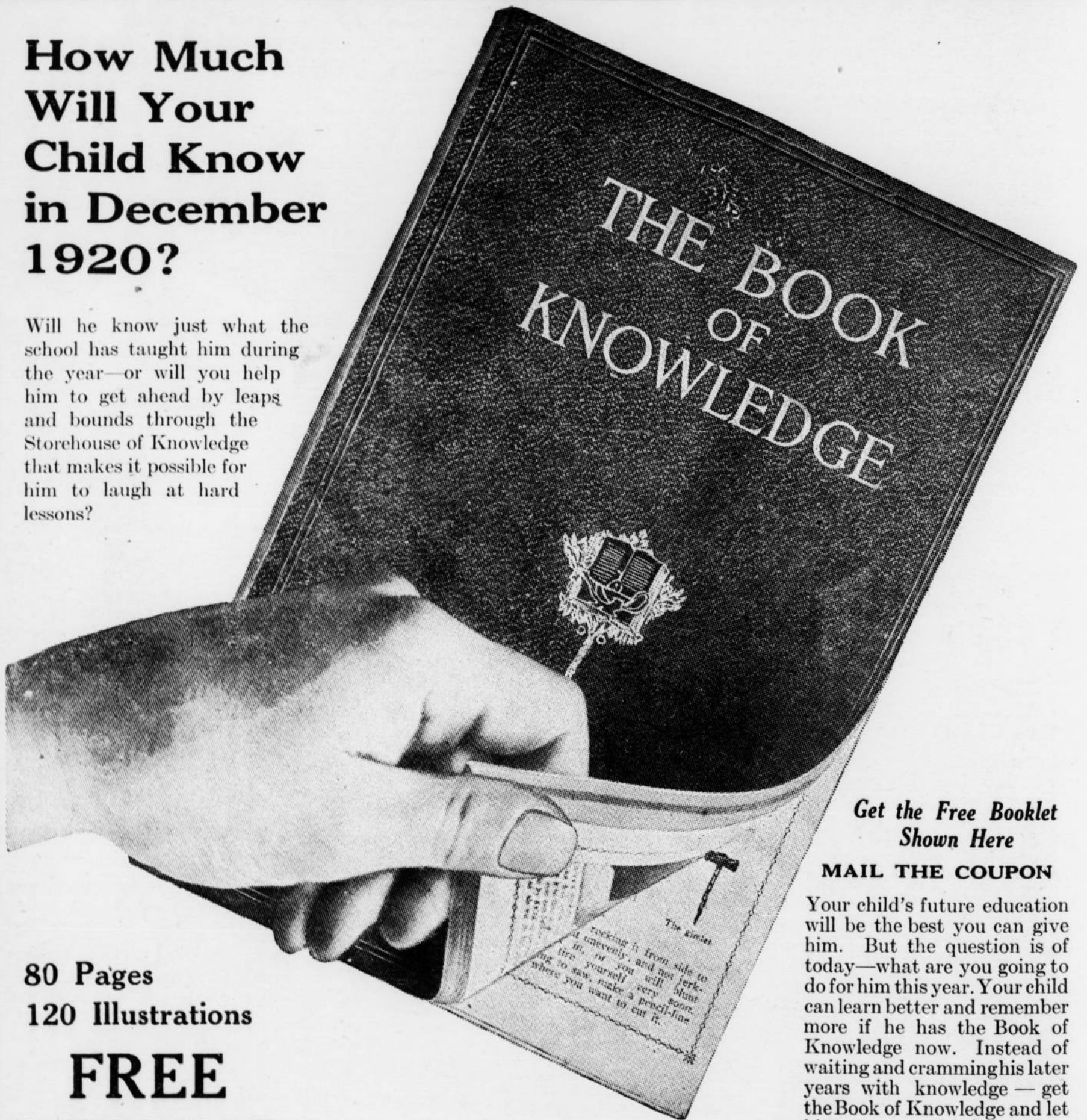
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 4, 1920

The Protectionist Offensive

With every day it is becoming more manifest that the forces of high protection are massing their strength more formidably than they have ever massed it before. Their preparations for the coming Dominion election campaign are on an unprecedented scale, and are regardless of cost. Never before have the beneficiaries of the existing tariff system had such swollen supplies of wealth which has poured into their coffers from the working of that system. Never before have they been so arrogantly determined to maintain their privileged position of power to levy tolls upon the mass of the Canadian people. Nor have they ever before been so seriously alarmed for the security of their privileged position.

All the old methods of protectionist campaigning, including furious flag-waving and the pouring out of thick smoke barrages of sham "patriotism" and spurious "loyalty" are very evidently going to be used. The campaign has already begun with busy sniping all along the line against the organized farmers by the protectionist newspapers. These sniping operations are rapidly gaining in intensity. As for heavy artillery, the first discharge has been made by Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior in the Union Government, in an address which he made at the first annual convention of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, held recently in the city of Quebec.

In that speech Mr. Meighen used all the specious protectionist arguments that figure in the propaganda carried on by the Canadian Reconstruction Association. "The country has great debts to pay," he said, "and the money must be obtained to wipe out these debts. The only way is through taxation." Continuing, Mr. Meighen said:—

Industries, of course, must be legitimate, they must not be mere exotics, they must depend mainly on our own resources and cognate industries for their material. So far as I know, all our industries are of that class today. I do not think there are many men of responsibility in this country who would knowingly wipe out or mark down a tariff tax if they knew that to do so was to either drive such an industry from Canada or to prevent its establishment here. There are some who differ as to what is the requirement; to that I say, come and let us investigate. Let us get the facts and decide upon the facts.

There are others, one political party possibly two, one political party any way, now full-fledged and on the march, who would submarine our whole fiscal system, who would legislate first and then count the cost. To such a party, of course, enquiry has no meaning and no purpose. With them so far as I am concerned, I engage the issue.

The organized farmers, according to Mr. Meighen, "would submarine our whole fiscal system." They "would legislate first, and then count the cost." These entirely gratuitous utterances of prophecy come from a Minister in the Union Government who himself has given some attention to the art and practice of submarining, as some of his Cabinet colleagues have had reason to be aware. As for his doctrine that the tariff must be relied upon to produce the main part of the additional revenues required for the Dominion treasury, it is proved by the actual facts confronting the Canadian people to be economically unsound. It no less undeniably violates the principle which should be the foundation of all legislation, namely, the principle of justice.

The tariff unjustly burdens the mass of the Canadian people with onerous levies upon the necessities of their life and of their industry, to provide large fortunes for the

favoured few. The indirect taxation by the tariff costs the mass of the people, in the increased prices they have to pay, vastly more than the sum total of the duties collected at the customs houses. As Judge Robson, of the Board of Commerce, said recently at Ottawa, "the manufacturer is taking advantage of the tariff, and is making us pay too much." As a revenue producer, a customs tariff has limits to its elasticity; if it is stretched too high it produces less, not more, revenue. Both in regard to the revenue needs of the Dominion treasury and the development of the industries based directly upon our country's natural resources, the necessities of the situation demand a re-shaping of the national fiscal policy.

Direct taxation—on incomes, on business profits, on inheritances, and on unimproved land values, as advocated in the New National Policy of the square deal—is needed to promote the development of the industries based directly on Canada's areas of fertile soil and pasture lands, its forests, its mineral deposits and its fisheries. These industries, though oppressively burdened by the old National Policy, so called, of tariff privilege, which has prevailed for two score years, have always provided the great bulk of Canada's exports and must always be Canada's main reliance. The whole fabric of Canadian life and work grows out of them. The entire structure of Canadian business, trade, commerce and finance is, and must ever be, founded upon them.

The Game at Ottawa

The Union Government is a ship whose captain was ordered by his doctors a couple of months ago to say good-bye to it. But the crew could not agree among themselves in choosing his successor; their intrigues and plottings grew to such a pitch that it was plain if he were to quit his nominal post of command there would be open strife and confusion, and shipwreck. There was nothing for it but that he must continue to be captain in name.

Thus it is that Canada, at this most critical juncture in its history, has an absentee Premier. Sir Robert Borden is voyaging afar for his health's sake. The title of Acting-Premier is being worn by the antique Sir George Foster, an obsolete survival from a vanished era, whom nobody would ever think of as a real head for a Government. With Sir George as a figurehead, the Coalition is now drifting about like a rudderless vessel, while the crew are busy scheming and conspiring in knots and groups.

Mr. Meighen has been active in putting himself forward as a champion of protection, with a line thrown out to Sir Lomer Gouin, the Quebec Premier. There are rumors that Sir Lomer may retire from his provincial place of power and join the Coalition at Ottawa, for which he is well qualified by his standing as a plutocrat, and his anti-democratic mind. On the other hand, his prestige with the mass of the population in Quebec would suffer if he were to ally himself with those who fought against Laurier. Mr. Meighen's chief newspaper mouthpiece is the Montreal Gazette; he has one in the West, too. It is interesting to note that the Gazette has been launching some harpoons against Mr. Rowell and one or two others of his Cabinet colleagues whom Mr. Meighen does not love. It has also been pointing out that the Liberal Ministers dominate the Coalition at Ottawa, "though 80 per cent. of the Government's support in Parliament is Conservative-Unionist."

Mr. Rowell, like Mr. Meighen, is admittedly able, and is something of a plotter, too; he does not love Mr. Meighen any better than Mr. Meighen loves him. Mr. Calder, who does not believe in overlooking any chances, has been cultivating Quebec alliances; in fact, Mr. Meighen's love-making to Sir Lomer Gouin is a distinct trespassing upon Mr. Calder's ground. It is eminently characteristic of Mr. Calder that he is holding his cards very close to his bosom, in the game that is going on at Ottawa.

Some observers figure it out that, by a process of elimination, Sir Henry Drayton, as a man without a political past to hamper him, will get the Premiership. Others count on the game that is being played at Ottawa ending in Sir Thomas White becoming Premier. From his first appearance in Parliament he has been unfailingly careful not to tread on the corns of the French-Canadians, and he has undeniable strength in his affiliations in that Province. It was a guiding maxim of Sir John Macdonald, on which he acted from the beginning to the end of his long career, that without the support of Quebec no Government could establish itself in Canada.

In regard to Sir Thomas White it is also to be noted that as the favorite son of big business and high finance, he would have the support of a dozen or more of the present Liberal members of the House.

Proportional Representation

An instructive illustration of Proportional Representation in actual operation was given at the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Calgary, where that method was used in the election to fill the two vacancies on the executive. Proportional Representation is one of the planks in the New National Policy of a square deal to all. If government is to be truly representative and democratic it can only be by having the representatives of the people elected on this principle.

In this connection it is to be noted that Sir Robert Borden, after the recommendation of Proportional Representation in the report of the Mathers Commission on Industrial Relations, promised that a Speaker's Committee would consider that recommendation. Nothing more has been heard of the matter since the Dominion Premier made that promise. For one thing, Proportional Representation would result in Labor having more members in Parliament. It is reported from Ottawa that Canada's present rulers do not regard Proportional Representation favorably. The report is, on the whole, not a surprising one.

Defaming the Farmers

The Montreal Standard, an illustrated weekly, which has a large circulation in the East, has the following editorial on the change of the name of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the United Farmers of Manitoba:—

The Grain Growers of Manitoba will continue to grow grain—at any rate, some of them will, and all will continue to cultivate politics, but hereafter they will be known as the United Farmers. They believe that after all there is something in a name, and so they have adopted one that in Ontario seems to be in league with fortune.

Although known by a new name their aims are the old ones, about which they have been ranting for half-a-dozen years or more.

These aims are varied, and many are as narrow and selfish as varied, but the sum total amounts to this—political domination so that the country can be run for their benefit.

Of course, they are strong on economy and

therefore, the small military force must be lessened, which is a plank on which they can stand with all the Bolsheviks in the country; but will not the results of economy be spoiled by greater gratuities to soldiers, and where will the money for increased gratuities come from when they smash the tariff and cut one hundred and fifty-million dollars a year off federal revenue?

Of course, they sympathise with labor. Why not give their sympathy practical expression, and begin at home by raising the wages of their hired men up to the standard paid by railways and industries and so make it easier to secure farm-help?

With respect to many questions these Grain Growers, or United Farmers, are humbugging themselves and by the strength of numbers hope to impose their humbugs on the whole country.

They claim that they are bearing an undue share of the nation's burden, probably having in mind the tariff. In proportion to numbers they pay less tax in the form of duties than any other element of the population; and as for the latest burden, the income tax, they are escaping it wholesale, while school teachers and clerks, and the owners of small businesses are taxed to the letter of the law.

The owner of the Montreal Standard is Hugh Graham, who was born in 1848 a plain Canadian, but, having become a millionaire, secured in 1910 the title, Baron Atholstan, to wear like a peacock drapery over the name he got from his father. Among his other possessions he owns the Montreal Star. He was one of the most strenuous opponents of Reciprocity in the Dominion election campaign of 1911. Occasionally, even yet, it must bring a grin of satisfaction to his baronial visage when he recalls how he held forth the promise in the largest and blackest type used in the Montreal Star that he would give \$10,000 to start a movement to secure the removal of the duties on agricultural implements, in proof of the sincerity of his advice to the farmers to vote against Reciprocity.

No List of Banned Books Now

Elsewhere in this issue of The Guide is printed the full text of the two sections added in July last to the Criminal Code of Canada, defining seditious doctrines and pro-

viding imprisonment up to 20 years as the penalty for membership in any association advocating such doctrines, and for issuing, circulating, importing, or attempting to import into this country any printed matter advocating such doctrines. These new sections, which were introduced in the House at Ottawa on June 27 last by Mr. Meighen, acting Minister of Justice, and went through without any change being made in them, were plainly the result of the strike in Winnipeg in May and June.

In regard to printed matter, it will be seen on studying these new sections of the Criminal Code that in any case arising under them in regard to printed matter, it will be for the court before which the case comes to determine whether the printed matter in question is, or is not, seditious. That is to say, the books, pamphlets, papers and other printed matter banned from Canada by name in the regulations issued under the war-time Censorship Orders-in-Council are no longer banned from Canada. All the war-time Orders-in-Council expired at midnight on December 31, 1919. They became inoperative and ineffective at that hour.

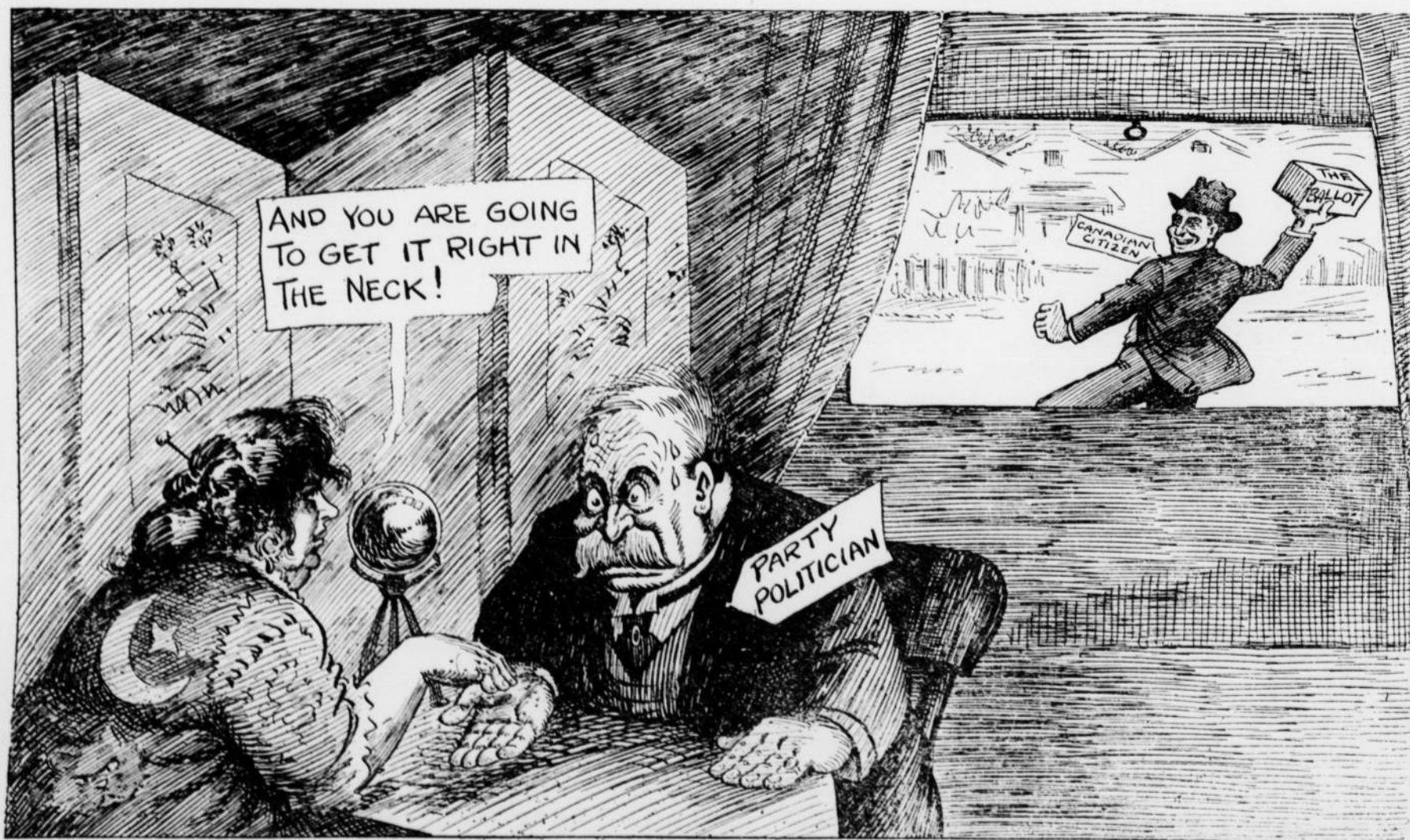
Persons resident in Canada are now free to publish, or import, any book, paper, or other printed matter which up to midnight on December 31 were under the Censorship ban, and conditions in this regard are the same as they were previously to the establishment of the Censorship, except for the provisions made in the two new sections of the Criminal Code. In this connection it may be noted that it was stated recently in the Calgary newspapers that Alex. Cahoon, city librarian, and Inspector Spaulding, of the Mounted Police, who had written to Ottawa asking for more definite information than was given in the first announcement of the expiry of the war-time Orders-in-Council, received letters from Thomas Mulvey, Under-secretary of State, declaring that there is no longer a list of banned books or printed matter. The books taken from the Calgary public library in the raid made last summer have been returned.

Taxation the Only Way

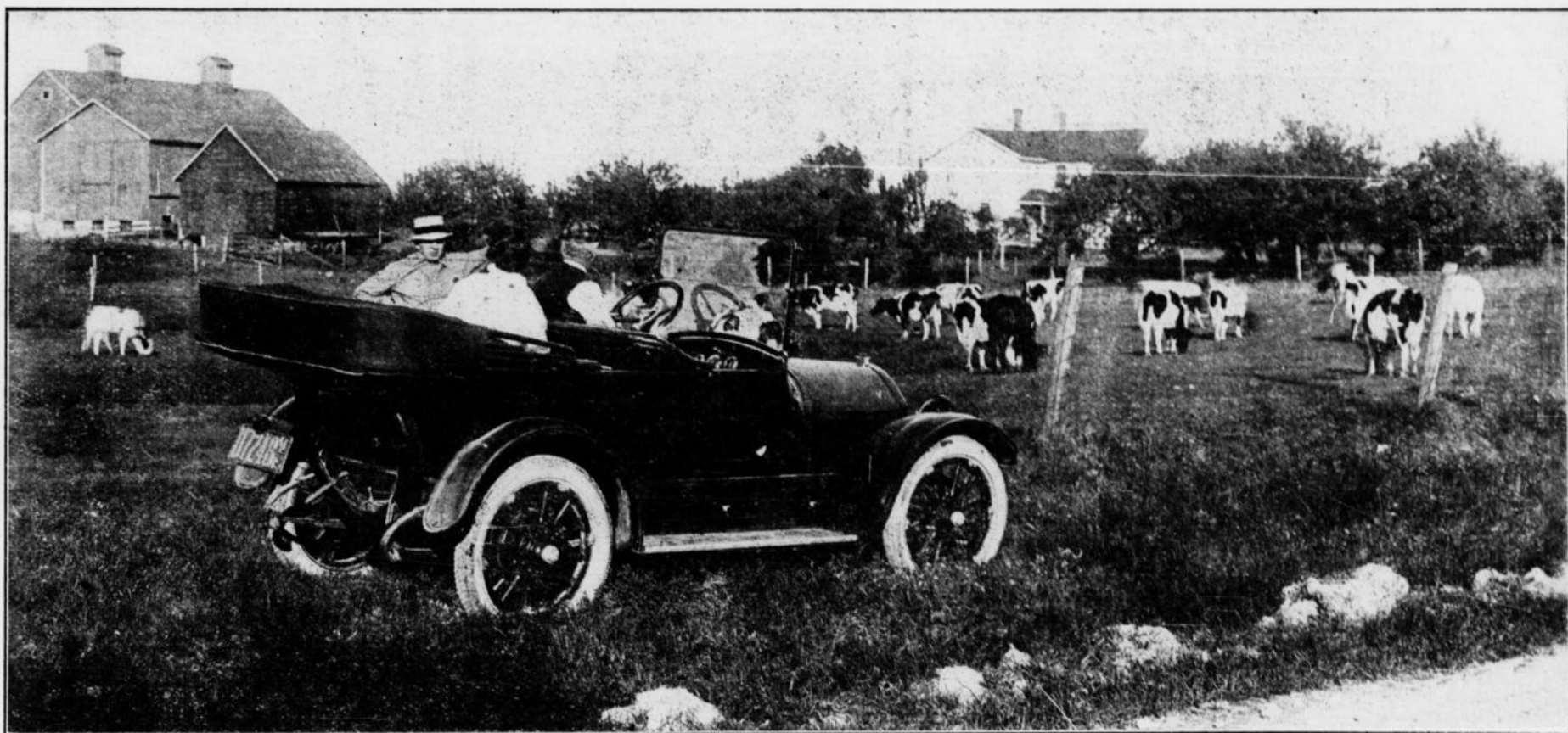
"Taxation the Only Way to Wipe Out Our Debt—Hon. Mr. Meighen Says So in Address to Shoe Manufacturers." These are the headlines which the Montreal Gazette puts over its report of Mr. Meighen's speech at Quebec. It is undeniably true that taxation is the only way. But it is tariff taxation which Mr. Meighen has mainly in mind. That is what has been wrong all along with the national fiscal policy since protection became dominant in Canada in 1879. For 41 years protectionists have been shaping Canada's fiscal policy.

Mr. Meighen's whole speech was designed to make it appear that the protective tariff would have to be relied upon chiefly to raise the increased revenue required by the Dominion treasury from now on. On the contrary, nothing can be plainer than that to place taxation on a sound and equitable basis, Canada should do as other countries are doing and rely more and more on direct taxation. In no other of the leading countries of the world has there been so much governmental solicitude and tenderness towards the profits of capital as in Canada. No other country has adjusted its war burdens so as to load them more heavily on the shoulders of the mass of the people, and more lightly, in proportion, on the shoulders of the wealthy.

Direct taxation, it is true, was forced on Canada by the war; but practically the whole war cost in Canada has been met by borrowing, instead of by taxation. And the same attitude of mind at Ottawa which resisted the introduction of income taxation, and consented to it reluctantly in 1917 when its introduction could be resisted no longer, was also responsible for making Victory Loans tax-free. Not only was the Union Government slow in introducing direct taxation, but when it had to introduce such taxation, the system established for collecting it was ineffective. Mr. Meighen is entirely in the right about taxation being the only way. He is wrong about the kind of taxation.



The Fortune-teller Revealing the Future



A Farmstead in One of the Dairy Counties of Ontario.

Canada's Economic Position

JANUARY is a month partly given to review, and partly to outlook. The two-faced god, Janus, looking backward and forward at the same time, characterizes the attitude of the majority of people at this season, whether their interest be centred in personal or public affairs. What do the records of the past 12 months show? What promise is to be foreseen in the next 12? The people of Canada can do no better thing at this moment than endeavor to answer these questions as they apply to the economic and political welfare of their country. In the light of several interesting and valuable year-end reviews of Canadian finance and commerce, which people have now had the opportunity of studying, a consideration of Canada's present economic position might not be untimely.

The year 1919, viewed purely from the ground of trade and finance, shows that the war has done three things for Canada, all of which might be placed on the favorable side of the national balance sheet.

First—Our export trade has been so increased in five years that it has entirely reversed the pre-war figures relating to imports and exports. Canada, for five years, has exported more goods than she has imported.

Secondly—Canada has changed a debtor to a creditor nation.

Thirdly—Over \$1,700,000,000 in domestic loans has been raised, involving the return of \$100,000,000 per year to our people in the form of interest.

Exports on Credit—Imports on Cash

The remarkable increase in Canada's export trade during the war was due mainly to two facts: (1) the greatly enhanced value of all foodstuffs which continued to comprise the bulk of Canadian exports; and (2) the additional exports of manufactured products—shells and other munitions of war—which developed out of the abnormal demand for such materials from the allied armies in Europe. The extent of the second type of exports is revealed in the trade statement for the fiscal year 1918-19, ended last March, where one item of \$213,500,000 is credited to cartridges.

The vital point in connection with this greatly increased export trade, however, is that a very large proportion of it was conducted on credit. Great Britain, France and Italy have received the greater part of our exports, and these countries have done a large proportion of their business with us

Changed From a Debtor to a Creditor Nation—The Revenue Problem—Greater Development of Natural Resources Imperative—By Norman P. Lambert

during the past three years, on credit.

On the other hand, while exports have increased on a credit basis, imports into Canada have also increased tremendously. But our import trade, 80 per cent. of which is done with the United States, has been conducted on a cash basis. Exporting overseas on credit, and importing from the United States for cash—these are the two outstanding aspects of the Canadian commercial and financial situation. And that, briefly, is why a Canadian dollar today is worth from nine to 11 cents less in New York than it is worth in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg. Great Britain, which has been the chief importer of Canada's goods, has also been taking an even larger supply from the United States—so much so without sending goods back again, that the pound sterling, ordinarily worth \$4.86 2/3, has been fluctuating in New York between \$3.64 and 3.78. Therefore, until the value of the British pound sterling improves in the United States, the value of the Canadian dollar in the country where we have been buying 80 per cent. of our imported goods, must remain low; that is, of course, if Canada doesn't find a way out for herself, independent of the trend of Britain's commercial fortune.

Where Will Revenue Come From?

That suggests something else—the necessity of imports for Canada, under her present system of raising taxation. Where is the \$100,000,000 per year, as interest on Victory Bonds to come from? And where is another \$225,000,000 or \$250,000,000, essential to the necessary administrative work of the Dominion, to come from? It is impossible to go on floating domestic loans as a means of meeting interest charges and running expenses. Revenue from taxation can be the only sound source of the Dominion's annual income. Eighty per cent. of that annual revenue from taxation in Canada has been coming out of the customs tariff. But even at that, the most that the customs tariff has been able to bring, was \$170,000,000, which is the amount raised in the Dominion during the calendar year 1919. The balance of revenue from taxation, during the past three years has been derived from an

imperfectly applied direct tax on incomes and profits; and in this current fiscal year, at most will not exceed \$30,000,000. There you have \$200,000,000 as a total federal revenue from taxation, to meet a situation demanding at least \$325,000,000 or \$350,000,000 per annum. Where is the balance coming from? Shall the customs tariff be jacked up a few more notches with the hope of extracting an additional \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 indirectly out of the rank and file of the country? Or is there some other way?

Limit Even to Customs Tariff

There is a limit to the elasticity even of the customs tariff as an instrument for obtaining revenue. It can be extended so far, and it then becomes prohibitive as well as protective. We have had evidence of that fact within the past few months. The exchange situation which takes from nine to 11 cents off the Canadian dollar when spent in the United States, has had the same practical effect as the imposition of an extra ad valorem duty of from nine to 11 per cent. against goods made across the line. Naturally, people do without things rather than pay such a tax. The manufacturers themselves have been advocating the purchase of goods in Canada rather than in the United States in order that the loss through exchange may be avoided. But, in the process, what becomes of our revenues which, according to a certain strong body of opinion, can be raised successfully only through the application of the customs tariff. The truth is that from the viewpoint of federal revenue, the Dominion stands to realize a much larger amount, and the country generally, an infinitely greater measure of benefit in production and trade, under a lower tariff than that which exists at present. The percentage of duty levied on dutiable goods coming into Canada last year was 32 per cent. In the case of goods coming from the United States, the adverse exchange rate of from nine to 11 per cent. must also be considered.

Even admitting, for purposes of argument, the usefulness of the tariff as a revenue producer, it is abundantly evident at the present time that this indirect method of raising taxes cannot

yield the annual amount which the Dominion government requires to carry on the affairs of the nation.

Wider Adoption of Direct Taxes

It is imperative, therefore, that a larger proportion of the federal revenue shall be raised by the direct method of taxation on incomes, business profits, inheritances and unimproved land values. There is no alternative. And from the broader standpoint of national development which the federal system of raising revenues should consider, the immediate adoption of a larger measure of direct taxation is the soundest sort of policy for Canada. By gradually increasing the application of direct taxes until it has been proved that this system can replace very largely, the uneconomic and unjust indirect system of tariff taxation, it will be possible to extend and establish more strongly those basic industries which have been the backbone of Canada's economic position both before, and during the war. Farming, lumbering, mining and fishing activities in Canada have been penalized under the old national policy of the past 40 years. But handicapped even as they have been by heavy costs of production, the lands, forests, mines and fisheries have been responsible for maintaining the vast bulk of our export trade prior to the war, and also during the past five years when export trade was easier to get than at any time in our history.

An examination of the export trade figures of the past year reveals the basic sources of this country's wealth in an illuminating manner. Total exports for the fiscal year ended March 31 last, amounted to \$1,268,000,000. Of this amount, in a year when crops were poor, Canadian farms were responsible for \$427,500,000; Canadian forests, in lumber and pulpwood (exclusive of newsprint), \$105,000,000; Canadian mines in copper, silver, nickel and gold, \$57,000,000; Canadian fish, \$37,000,000; or altogether from lands, forests, mines and fisheries, \$627,500,000, or considerably more than half of the entire exports. Of the balance, as was observed in a previous paragraph, over \$213,000,000 was represented in cartridges. But such warstuffs as shells and cartridges have disappeared from our lists of exports. The trade statement for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, ending March 31 next, reflects the absence of war industry from Canadian factories. For the eight months

Continued on Page 10

Why Prices are High

THERE are two distinct questions concerning prices: (1) Why are prices in general high? (2) Why has the price of a particular commodity followed the course that it has?

The primary reasons for the general high price level are financial inflation and shortage of goods. The price of a particular commodity is affected by inflation and by other factors that vary with the commodity in question. Some products, as horses, are lower in price than they were before the war. Other things are much higher than the general price level.

Shortage of Goods

The actual destruction in the war area has had some effect on prices. The destruction of war materials: ships, coal, iron and wool, has had a much more serious effect. But destruction of property can explain only a very small part of the price changes. The killing of a large number of men of the most productive ages without a corresponding decrease in old men, women and children has tended to cause a shortage of goods. But the most powerful influence in causing a shortage has been the loss of time due to employment of many millions of men and women in war work.

Our railroads are short of rolling stock. The cars and tracks are badly out of repair, because the persons who would have been building cars and engines, and keeping up the tracks have been doing war work.

Our houses are unpainted and unrepaired, and new ones have not been built as rapidly as would have been done, because the builders have been doing government work or serving in the army.

The stocks of goods on the shelves of the stores of the world are low, so low that it is often not possible to buy. To properly carry on trade the stock that lies on the shelves must be replenished. The clothing supplies, furniture and stocks of other goods in the homes are low. These reserves must be supplied.

The fences and buildings on farms have not been kept up. These must be repaired and new ones built to make up for the several years in which such things have been neglected.

The greatest factor in shortage of goods has been the transfer of workers from productive work to war work. The evidence of this shortage is everywhere, from the neglected farm fence to the railroads, and from the home wardrobe to the cotton warehouses.

A recent report from the United States Department of Agriculture gives the number of livestock before the war, compared with the latest figures from France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand: Cattle increased five per cent., sheep decreased one per cent., and hogs seven per cent.

Taken all together the shortage of goods explains only a little of the general high price level, although it does explain many single cases where the price is much above the general price level.

Inflation

The primary cause for the general high price level is inflation. United States Department of Agriculture Weekly News Letter to Crop Correspondence, October 22, 1919, gives

*An address delivered by G. F. Warren, Ph.D., professor of farm management, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, and author of Farm Management.

Causes of Present High Price Levels—Probable Future Prices—By Dr. G. F. Warren

the following information from which Fig. 1 has been constructed.

The monetary circulation of the United States in 1919 was 72 per cent. greater than for the five years 1910-1914. Most of the business of the United States, variously estimated at 75 to 90 per cent., is done by bank deposits which circulate as checks. The improvements in banking methods have made it possible for a dollar in currency to do much more business than formerly. Bank deposits are, therefore, a better measure of the total circulating media than monetary circulation. Bank deposits in 1919 were 111 per

gradual reduction until pre-war levels were reached. After the last war, however, prices continued to rise and are still, with few exceptions, on the up-grade.

Other Explanations of High Prices

Among the numerous other beliefs as to why prices are high may be mentioned the fixed price for wheat, failure to sign the peace treaty, profiteering, high wages, etc.

The price of wheat was reduced by the fixed price so that in the beginning the fixed price was certainly not the cause of high prices. The price of wheat for the 1917 crop was so low compared with other things that we resorted to all kinds of patriotic appeals to prevent the use of wheat, made regulations to prevent its sale for stock food, and then practically ran out of wheat before spring. The price of the 1918 crop was so low that the supply of wheat was practically exhausted before the new crop came. At all times since the price of wheat was fixed, wheat too poor for milling has been selling in New York for chicken feed at prices above the fixed price for good wheat.

Profiteering is a result rather than a cause of high prices. Financial inflation has made it possible to obtain a good profit by going in debt for goods and holding them to sell for an increased number of cheap dollars with which to pay the debts. Since someone must save eggs, potatoes and butter for winter use, someone has inevitably sold for more dollars than usual. Storekeepers and families with the usual supply of goods on hand found these supplies increasing in price. In some instances the supply held by one person has been so large as to be justly called "hoarding," but, in general, the stocks of

goods have moved out too rapidly so that the supplies have not lasted till the next harvest, showing that "hoarding" has been the exception, not the rule. Profiteering is an inevitable result of rising prices. It is not the cause of high prices.

Wages have lagged behind inflation and prices. So with practically every other popular explanation of high prices, the assigned cause has been an effect that followed high prices rather than caused them. Probably we shall soon see high land prices assigned as the cause of high prices, but land prices are one of the last things to respond to price changes.

How Long Will Prices Be High?

The popular idea as expressed by most newspapers was that prices should fall at once when fighting stopped. Much surprise and impatience was expressed because prices did not drop. Now the tendency seems to be to believe that prices will never fall, and

that everyone should proceed as if present prices were to continue forever. Some able economists hold this view. I believe, however, that the majority of the students of prices will agree with my conclusion expressed as follows: Since inflation is the primary cause of high prices, and shortage of goods the major secondary cause, prices may be expected to fall as the inflation decreases and the shortage of goods is supplied. If this is true we turn our guessing contest to the problems of when the shortage of goods will be made up and when deflation will take place.

Making Up The Shortage of Goods

The necessary repairs of farms, railroads, factories and houses, and some new construction together with the necessity of replenishing the stock of goods in stores and houses calls for a very large production. We may expect a very active demand for goods until the shortage is made up. How long this will be depends on the weather and the stability of the workers of the world. Ultimately, the Balkans and Russia will come back into the world affairs. These countries were large exporters of food. How soon they will again compete with us is one of the most uncertain problems of all.

It seems probable that it will take several years, probably three to five years to make the necessary repairs to property. During this period there will doubtless be a very active demand for goods. There will probably be periods of uncertainty, violent price fluctuations, and small panics here and there, but one would expect them to be short.

The tendency to clear new lands and build new railroads and homes, will, doubtless, be checked by the high prices and to some extent, by expectation of lower prices. It is, therefore, to be expected that after the necessary repairs are made there will be a slackening of industry and that a financial panic may occur. The weather and fear of wars and revolutions will probably be the factors that will determine the exact point at which a panic comes.

Those who can foresee possible panics in periods of prosperity, and can see through a panic to the sound business growth that is to follow, can perform a public service by encouraging a sound development rather than wild speculation preceding the panic and can help the gloom of the panic by seeing the prosperity that is to come.

Deflation

Considering United States alone it would seem probable that the time should come soon when government receipts will exceed expenses. When this time comes the process of deflation might be expected to begin. But other factors influence the results. The European countries have inflated their currency more than we have. Inflation tends to equality between the different countries before stable equilibrium is reached. When we entered the war we paid our debt to Europe and made large loans to it. These loans prevented as great inflation of their currency as would otherwise have occurred, but served to rapidly increase our inflation. This leveling up process must continue. We cannot continue to trade with Europe unless she brings goods in exchange or unless we lend her money. Foreign exchange is now almost prohibitive.

The purchase of property in Europe would lower exchange without inflation here. Some such investments, will, doubtless, be made, but Americans are not generally disposed to buy European property. The primary means of financing trade will probably be through the sale of European bonds in America and the extension

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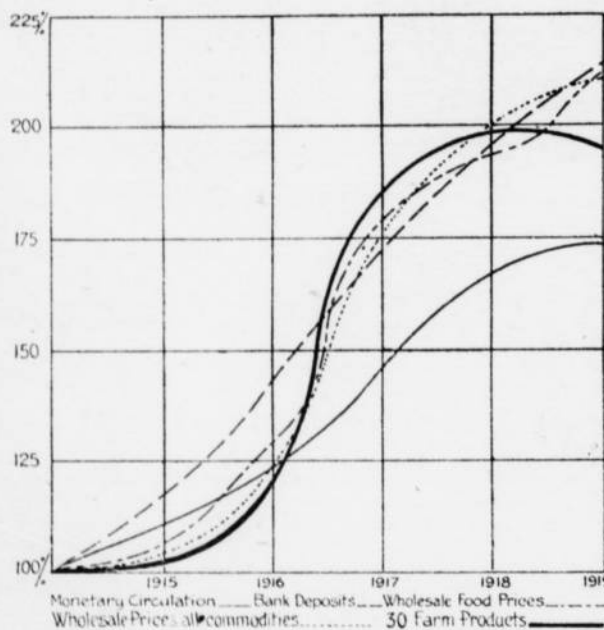


Fig. 1.—The Effect of Inflation on Prices in United States. Chart showing how prices followed the increase in currency and more especially bank deposits. The 100 per cent. line represents a pre-war, five-year average.

cent. greater than for the five years 1910-1914.

In 1915 bank deposits were up 18 per cent., but wholesale prices of "all commodities" were up only six per cent. In 1916 deposits were up 46 per cent. and general prices 35 per cent. Not until 1917 did prices catch up with bank deposits. Since that time bank deposits and prices have kept pace with each other.

Some persons have thought that food prices or prices paid to farmers were the cause of all price increases. It may be observed, however, that wholesale prices of food, prices paid to farmers and wholesale prices of all commodities all increased at practically the same time, but that all lagged behind the increase in bank deposits.

Prices during the Civil War followed the same course. Fig. 2 shows how prices rose at about the same rate as during the world war. As soon as the Civil War was over, however, there was a sharp decline followed by a

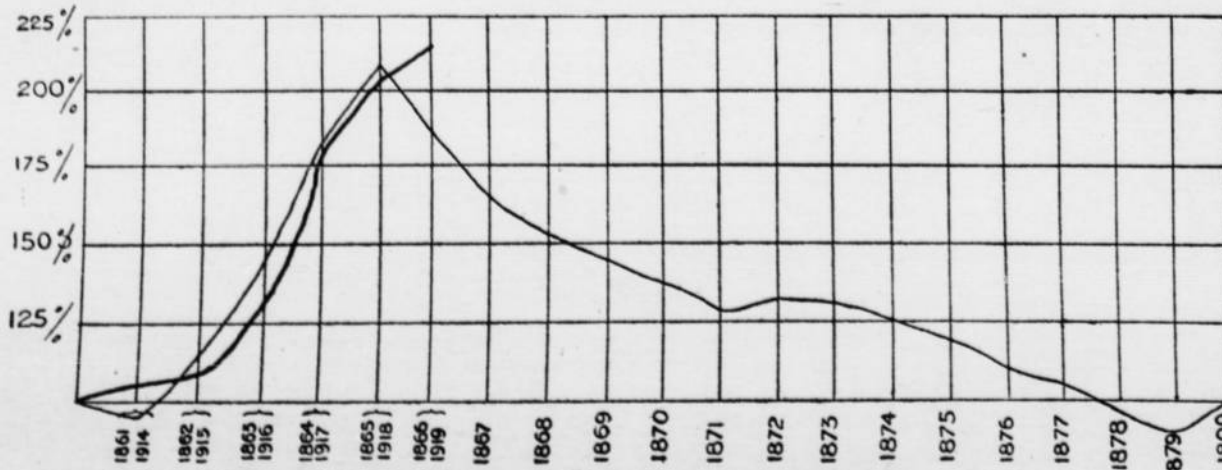


Fig. 2.—The Trend of Wholesale Prices in the United States During the Civil War and the World War. The heavy line shows the upward trend during the recent war; the light line during the Civil War. At the end of the wars the lines part company due to the wider field of world-war activity. Dr. Warren thinks that prices will later tend rapidly downward. Pre-war, five-year averages are represented bottom line.

The Experiments at Scott



Views of the Experimental Farm at Scott.

Some Things Learned at the Dominion Experimental Station for North-western Saskatchewan on Soil and Crop Management--By R. D. Colquette

THE Experimental Farm at Scott, Sask., about 100 miles west of Saskatoon, on the G.T.P., is located to serve the north-western section of Saskatchewan. On the south the district it serves is bounded by a line running along the north of townships 24 from Alberta to the South Saskatchewan River. The line then runs north to Saskatoon from where it follows the railway lines running north-west from Saskatoon.

The soil on the farm is a chocolate clay loam with enough grit to make the plows scour and it responds well to cultivation. The farm is, of course, north of the loose top country and the natural grasses form a fine quality of prairie wool. The average precipitation is a little less than 14 inches annually and varies a great deal. In 1918 it was as low as 6.78 inches for the year, while in 1916 it reached 20.84 inches with over a 16-inch rainfall in the growing season. During 1919, 11 inches of rain fell but the precipitation was high in August and September, too late to be of benefit to the season's crops. The first breaking was done on the farm in 1910, and the first crop taken in 1911. Since 1914 M. J. Tinline, a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and a member of the pioneer class of that institution, has been in charge of the station. A few weeks ago I spent an afternoon with Mr. Tinline discussing field crop experiments that he has been conducting, and the material which follows is based on notes taken down during the course of our conversation that afternoon.

Cultivation of the Soil

"New settlers who come into the district," said Mr. Tinline, "usually do some sowing on spring breaking. They sow late oats for hay and also some flax in the hope that the season will be favorable and that they will get a little crop to enable them to carry on until they get better established. We have conducted some experiments to see just how this proposition works out. The average yield of feed oats dried for hay for five years was 1,972 pounds, practically a ton per acre, while the average yield of flax for the same period was eight-and-a-quarter bushels on spring breaking. Five years' experiments showed that the average yield of wheat after oats so sown was 14½ bushels per acre, and after flax 16½ bushels. As compared with this

the wheat after breaking and cultivating through the summer has averaged 21½ bushels. New settlers frequently want to know whether it pays to break and backset. Our returns show wheat has yielded 20½ bushels per acre after breaking and backsetting, or one-and-a-quarter bushels less than was secured from breaking and cultivating alone. It must be remembered, however, that our breaking was properly worked. It was packed and double-disked right away, later in the season being again double-disked to keep the grass down. From the standpoint of moisture control, one plowing is sufficient for the summerfallow. For killing grass it might be sometimes necessary to plow twice. Poor breaking or two crops of grain on breaking usually leaves the land showing considerable grass. This is also the case with the land after growing a crop on spring breaking. If the land is very grassy it may be necessary to give it a second plowing.

"In cultivating the summerfallow we use the duckfoot cultivator. There is not much drifting on the experimental farm here. Unless running scarce of feed it does not pay to grow a pasture crop on summerfallow. We have one experiment where we grow rape on the summerfallow but the succeeding crop of wheat is never a good one, the yield being down, on the average, four bushels per acre.

"With our experiments the yield of wheat from spring plowing over fall plowing is greater by four-and-a-half bushels per acre, and by 11 bushels per acre of oats. We have found that while stubbling in after burning the

stubble, there is a danger of disking too deeply. It is best to disk only of sufficient depth to form a mulch so that the seed is deposited at the bottom of the cultivated soil. If the soil is stirred too deeply it will dry out around the seed and poor germination results. Land that is stubbled in should be as clear of weeds as possible. There are some advantages in leaving the stubble on the land over winter. It holds a blanket of snow which prevents winter evaporation, the moisture from the snow melts and is saved for the following crop, and the physical condition of the soil after spring plowing is better than if the land is plowed in the fall when it is too dry. Fortunately, our district has a comparatively clean bill of health so far as weeds are concerned though they are making rapid inroads."

The Best Varieties

As a rule Marquis wheat has given the best returns at the station. This year Kitchener out-yielded it and both Red Bobs and Marquis were down a little in yields. As to the amount of wheat to seed, generally speaking, in the dry years one bushel of wheat is sufficient. In wet years one-and-three-quarter bushels gives the best results. However, since the annual average precipitation is less than 14 inches it is best to prepare for a light rainfall. One-and-a-quarter bushels on stubble land and one-and-a-half bushels on summerfallow land is generally sufficient.

Banner oats proved their ability to stand adverse conditions this year by being at the top of the list. Victory

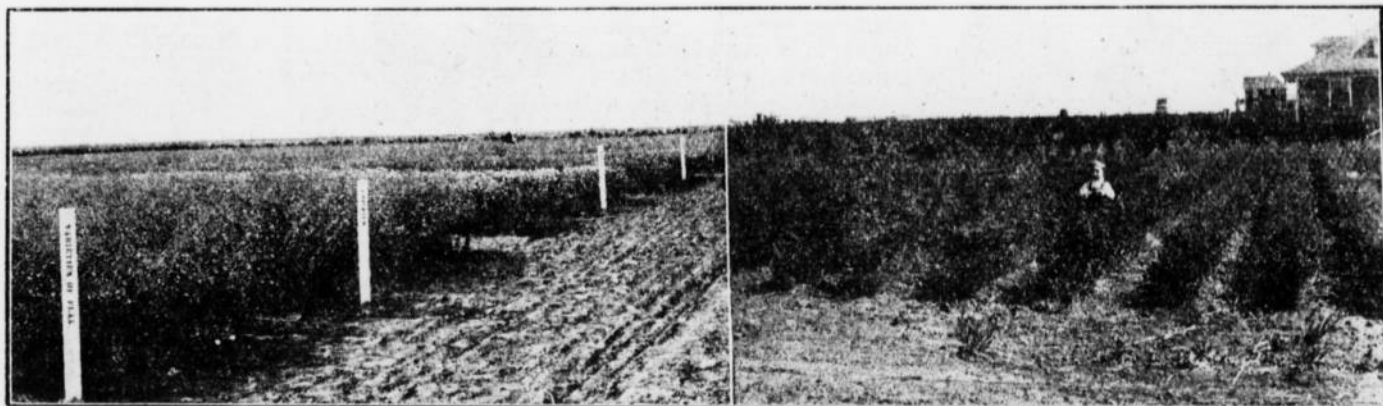
has always done well at Scott. Liberty, the new hullless oat, was tried out this year for the first time and it gives promise of being a very satisfactory grain for the purposes for which hullless oats can be utilized. "Barley has not done well with us hitherto, but we are hoping to get a barley that will be better," said Mr. Tinline. "Barley wants a moist seed bed and has got to have it. We have had under test the six-rowed, two-rowed and beardless varieties. Of these the two-rowed sorts have given the heaviest yields, and the beardless barley the lowest yields. Of the two-rowed sorts Duckbill has given the best returns with an average for seven years of 1,662 pounds of grain. It has, on the average, required six days longer to mature than the O.A.C. No. 21. Hannehen, tried for the first time this year, yielded higher than Duckbill. The Hannehen used is a special selection of this variety made by the field husbandry department of the University of Saskatchewan, and was secured direct from Professor Bracken. It is a very promising sort.

"Regarding peas as a field crop they have not been grown extensively on the prairies. The reason of this is that the crop is not so dependable as others. Harvesting is expensive and there is danger of the crop blowing away at harvest time. Peas are apt to become weedy if there are many weeds in the soil. There are, however, some advantages. When peas are sown on clean land they leave the soil in ideal condition for the following crop. The pea weevil gives no trouble and the market is exceptionally good. On the farm our peas have been grown on summerfallow or new breaking each season and are usually sown about the same time as wheat. The ordinary grain drill is used and the seed is sown at varying rates depending upon the size of the pea. For medium sized peas two-and-a-half bushels per acre is used.

"Our most satisfactory variety has been the Arthur, a medium sized white pea, which has usually matured in sufficient time to escape the frost. On account of carrying its flowers at the top of the vine it suffers somewhat in very dry years. However, the average yield has been 20 bushels per acre, and such, at the ruling prices, makes it a very paying crop."

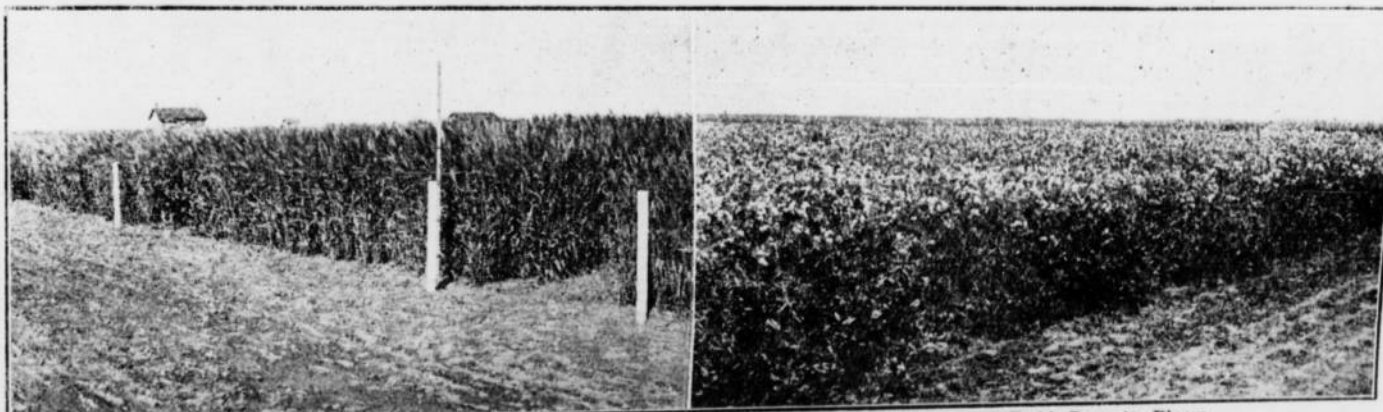
Fall rye has not proved to be a consistently heavy crop at Scott. There has been some winter kill.

Continued on Page 19



Experimental Plots of Flax.

Testing Alfalfa in Rows.



Experimental Plots of Barley.

A Large Plot of Field Peas in Bloom.

Canada's Economic Position

Continued from Page 7

ending November 30, 1919, our total exports amounted to \$808,300,000; of which \$488,700,000, or over 60 per cent. is to be credited to the farms of this country alone. With forests, mines and fisheries, the farms of the Dominion will be responsible for more than 75 per cent. of the country's total exports during the current fiscal year.

Fields of Future Development

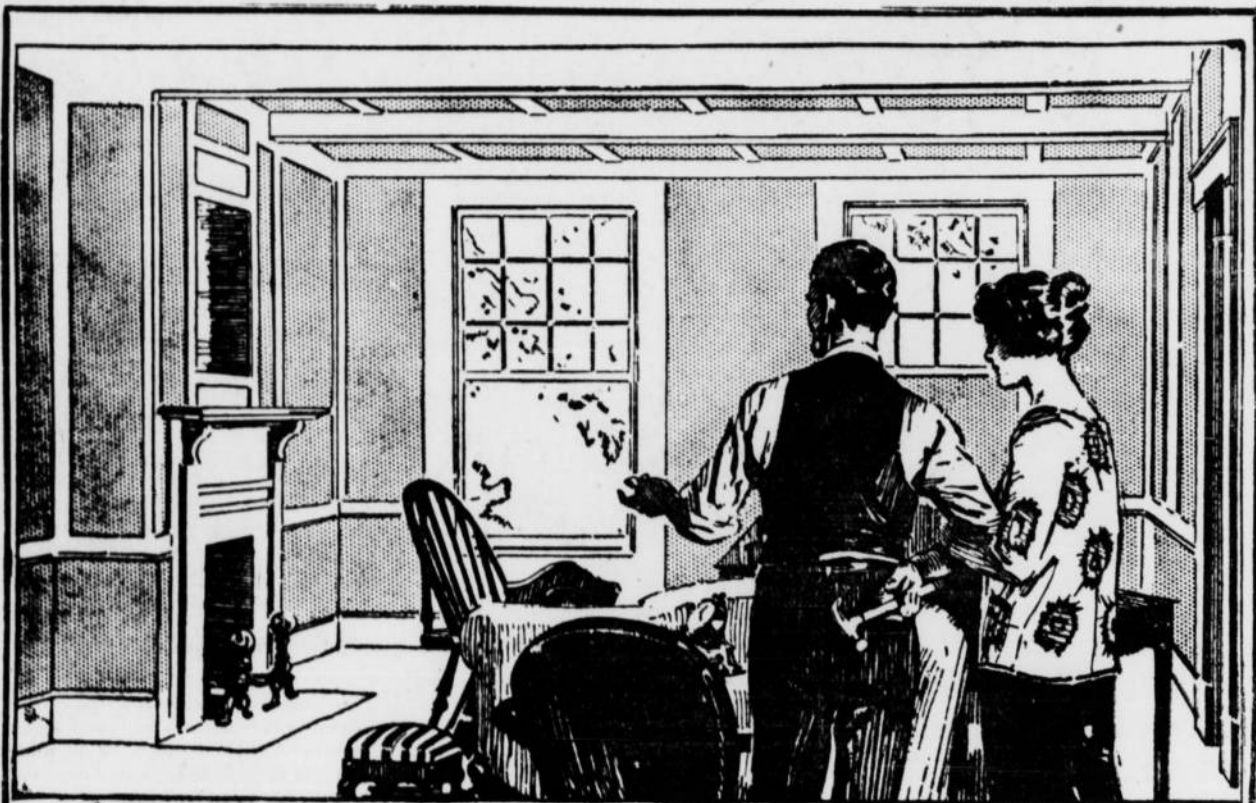
Do not these figures indicate the true sources of Canada's wealth, and further, do they not suggest fields for future development? This is a country, not of people so much as it is a country of lands, forests, mines and fisheries awaiting development and population. Urban centres with their factories, reared and maintained by a wrong fiscal policy, are not the great sources of national revenues. The federal system of raising revenues should be based on that fact; and should aim, therefore, at reducing the costs of developing natural resources, at making the pioneer districts of the Dominion more accessible, and pioneer life more attractive to the man who without much capital, is willing to work if he has the chance of doing something for himself and his country.

To maintain an export trade which will afford a balance over imports is an economic necessity for Canada, and that export trade, as has been shown here, stands little chance of emanating from the factories of this country at the present time in anything like the volume that will be required. The cessation of the war already has cut down exports of manufactures to those countries which now are busily engaged in re-establishing their own manufacturing industries. This country's future export trade overseas will be composed largely of the things that are absolutely necessary and essential to the life of Europe—foodstuffs and raw materials. Exports from Canada to the United States are more important just now than anything else, because that is one very effective method of correcting the exchange situation as it affects this country. The markets of the United States are now open to Canadian grain and livestock, and one good year's wheat crop would soon improve the value of the Canadian dollar in New York. It is worth noting that during 11 months of the past year the United States in importing goods to the value of \$446,626,000 from Canada, spent more money in this country than in any other, Japan taking second place. That trade can be developed from this side of the boundary, if it is given the opportunity.

Possibilities of the Future

In a recent article, Sir Leo Chiozza Money refers to Canada's vast area and unfathomable natural resources, pointing out that their development should make it easy for this country and other parts of the world as well, to dissipate the burden of national debt which has resulted from the war. He says that Canada has an area of 2,400,000,000 acres, and that on a pre-war valuation of the annual amount of our realized wealth we were worth at the rate of about \$5.00 per acre. The pre-war valuation of realized wealth each year in the United Kingdom, with an area of less than 80,000,000 acres, was over \$900 per acre. "If Canada," said Sir Leo, "were developed on a similar scale of intensity, the annual amount of her realized wealth would be £432,000,000,000." Multiply by five, and an impression may be gained of what the amount means in dollars. Such a comparison between Canada and the United Kingdom is of little more use than to convey an impression of the former's economic possibilities. But there is a decided point to the impression.

Science and Christianity are at one in abhorring the natural man and calling upon the civilized man to fight and subdue him. The conquest of nature, not the imitation of nature, is the whole duty of man. Anarchy is the natural state of the human race. We should "move upward working out the brute and let the ape and tiger die."—Dr. Slosson, in N. Y. Independent.



Skillful Work, Without Skilled Labor

Plasterers hard to get? Skilled carpenters scarce? Every progressive farming community is having to meet this problem. New building work, repair and remodeling is often indefinitely held up on the farm for lack of competent help.

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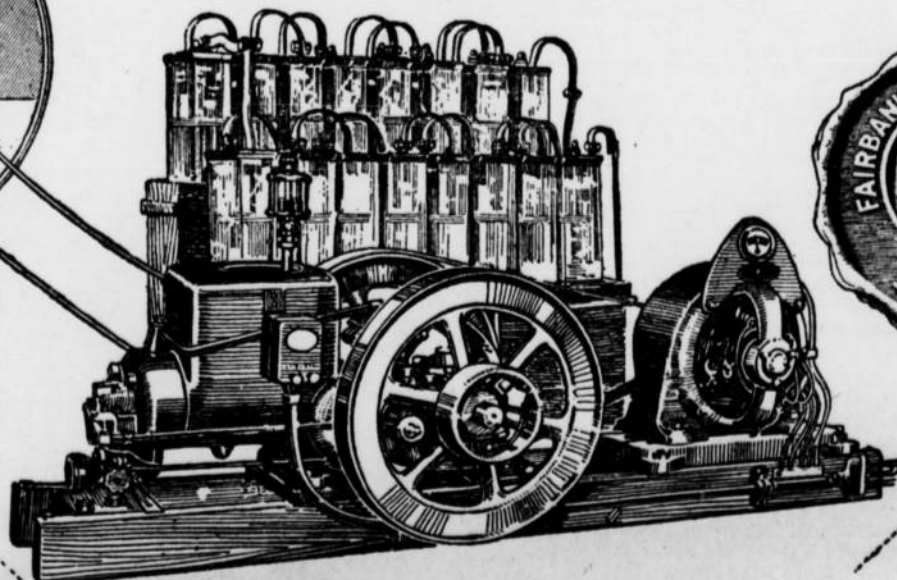
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8

WANTED INVENTIONS

An interesting and encouraging thing about these fortune producing inventions is that most of them are of ordinary or minor value in themselves. If you have a notion that you must invent a big thing to make money, get rid of it at once. Many of the Patents that have made their inventors millionaires are those which contained very few entirely new ideas. The simplest ideas have earned fortunes for their patentees. The safety razor, the sanitary drinking cup, the hump hairpin, the demountable tire rim—any of these could have been invented by a man of average ability. In your every day life, at home, at your office, in your shop you handle any number of articles that are subject to improvement. If you can think of a way of improving some article or process already in use, or if you can invent a new useful device or process or article of manufacture, you are on the road to fortune. Do not make a fortune from a single shipping-tag. Prepare now to meet the demands of industry in all fields for New Ideas and New Inventions. Before sending your invention to any attorney or manufacturer or disclosing your invention, write for our free blank form PROOF OF CONCEPTION in order to protect your invention and secure your rights.

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U.F.A. Directors' Report

Continued from Last Week

The total losses paid by the companies amounted to \$353,000, and there was paid out in losses by the Hail Insurance Board the sum of \$503,365. In other words, while the cost under the municipal plan was only 49 per cent. of the total premiums collected in the province, the same plan paid 59 per cent. of the total losses. On account of difference in the rate of premium the farmers of Alberta who took advantage of the municipal insurance saved over \$500,000 in the cost of their protection. In addition to this, \$100,000 has been laid aside as a surplus and belongs to the farmers who insure under this plan. In the matter of adjustments and settlements of claims, the board has established a record for promptness that has never been duplicated or even approached by any other organization in this province. They had approximately 2,500 claims in 1919. Of these, only five were appealed. The average time for the inspection of these claims was less than eight days after the storm. The average time for the first payment was less than 15 days after the storm. With a better knowledge of the act a greater co-operation on the part of claimants it is proved that even this record will be surpassed the coming year.

To carry on the business of the district during the year the board borrowed from the bank the sum of \$450,000. Hail taxes are due from the ratepayers to the municipal district on or before December 15, and the whole assessment of each municipal district is not due to the board until December 31. It was feared that on account of the bad crop conditions in some parts, and because it was the first year of operation under the new act, that collection might be somewhat slow. It was found, however, that before the end of the year over \$200,000 of the assessment had been received, and very early in January the indebtedness to the bank had been repaid in full. Your executive was of opinion that some provision should have been made whereby farmers in unorganized districts could have secured the protection of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act. The following resolution was passed at an executive meeting on March 29:—

"Whereas, the present Municipal Hail Insurance Act provides means whereby all farmers desiring hail insurance within the area prescribed by the Hail Insurance Act can obtain same, but no provision has been made whereby the farmers in the unorganized districts may come under the operation of the act;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we respectfully request the government to make provision whereby farmers in the unorganized territory may, by application to the department, obtain hail insurance under the act, the department to collect the hail tax and turn same over to the insurance board;

"This executive committee recognizes that this action may be understood as possibly retarding municipal organization in the unorganized districts of the province, yet the executive feel that everything should be done to extend the area over which the Hail Insurance Act operates and to increase the volume of insurance handled by the Hail Insurance Board."

Executive Takes Matter Up

Mr. Trego, on behalf of your executive, took the matter up with the minister of municipalities, personally, and obtained the promise that some provision would be made for this year at least. The legislature which was then in session, however, adjourned without any provision being made.

After two years of effort, the farmers' organizations, through the medium of the United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, were able in the early part of 1919 to complete a general agency agreement for all lines of insurance with the Car and General Corporation of London, England. This company is a subsidiary company to the Royal Exchange Company, one of the oldest fire insurance companies in existence today. It is interesting to note that this company is celebrating its 200th anniversary in England, in May of

this year. All the policies of the Car and General are guaranteed by the Royal Exchange, so that any policies issued are backed by assets of approximately \$40,000,000. The first year's efforts of the securities company was very encouraging, the company ranking third in the province of Alberta in the volume of hail business written, and fourth in the province of Manitoba. The Securities Company had been able to persuade the Car and General to issue a special sick and accident policy known as the "Grain Growers' Special." This policy is particularly free from legal technicalities and the classification of the farmers had been reduced below the classification which heretofore has existed in sick and accident insurance. Efforts are now being made to obtain from some reliable life insurance company a similarly advantageous policy, but as yet nothing definite has been completed. The company wishes to act in co-operation with and through the medium of the locals and secretaries of the U.F.A. wherever possible, and is always glad to give any information desired.

In the mutual field the suggestion was made some months ago that Securities Companies should act as agents for all the mutual companies who wish to enter such an arrangement. Six of the leading mutual companies of the West agreed to the proposition and arrangements were completed by which the Securities Companies would act as agents throughout the three provinces, writing policies in the Royal Victoria Insurance Company, which were automatically insured in the other companies, each policy being guaranteed by all of the six companies. Unfortunately, influences were brought to bear upon the superintendents of insurance with the result that a meeting was called at Portage, on December 29, to meet the superintendent of insurance for Manitoba. At the time of writing no decision has yet been given by this superintendent as to whether he will consent to the proposed agreement being completed or not. A definite announcement will be made later as to whether the Securities Companies will be able to continue writing this business or not.

Estates Department

The work of organizing this department has been necessarily of a slow nature. This work was also delegated to the United Grain Growers Securities Company pursuant to an arrangement with U.G.G. Limited as reported to the last annual convention. Since that time the management of the Securities Company has investigated thoroughly the estates departments of some of the largest trust companies in the East with a view to becoming familiar with the nature of this work and the best methods of efficiently carrying it on. As a result of these investigations the company is still convinced that a great service can be done by establishing such a department, but the nature of this work and the liability attaching to same demand a careful and efficient organization. The Securities Company, is, therefore, now centering its attention on the establishment of an efficient field force of competent inspectors. Arrangements are also being made for the employment of competent and reliable office staff so the company should be able to actually take on the administration of estates in the very near future.

Liquor Act

Early in the year, in consequence of complaints of slackness in the enforcement of the liquor act, the following resolution was passed by your executive and forwarded to the premier and attorney-general for the province:—

"Whereas a movement is being made in some quarters for a modification of the provision of the liquor act of this province, and,

"Whereas, it is felt that the purpose of the act is being defeated for the reason that the provisions of the said act are not being enforced, especially section 23 thereof;

"Now, therefore, we, the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, do hereby place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to any modification of the said act whatsoever. We

further hereby request the legislature to take active steps to strictly enforce all the provisions of the act. To this end we suggest that doctors' prescriptions be more closely scrutinized, and steps taken to prosecute vigorously any doctors violating the act. We also suggest that the provincial police be ordered to investigate more closely the sale and importation of liquor in the province, and to prosecute all persons violating the terms of the act. There is ample evidence that bootlegging and the misuse of prescriptions is very widespread in the province, and the attorney-general's department appears to be either neglecting its duty or powerless to suppress this traffic, which we have reason to believe is steadily increasing, thus defeating the wishes of the people as expressed in their vote on prohibition."

Central office Finances

The financial position of your Central organization has been greatly improved by the assessment on the net profits of the U.G.G. agreed to by the shareholders of that organization. Nevertheless economy has been exercised in the conduct of the Central office, and a substantial balance in the bank at the end of the year is reported for the first time in the history of your organization. Early in the year the government was notified that our organization would not need the grant formerly received from the Department of Agriculture along with other agricultural organizations.

Relief in South

It is greatly to be regretted that, owing to the serious drought, following two other dry years, many of our members in the south are in distressed circumstances through no fault of theirs. As soon as it began to be apparent that the crop in the south would be a failure, representations were made to the Dominion and provincial governments and also to the banks and loan companies, as a result of which relief measures in the way of free transportation for livestock and feed and some government assistance for farmers and their families in distress have been secured, while, also, the attitude of the banks and loan companies, which threatened to work great hardship, has been more considerate.

Our organization with the co-operation of the Women's Section, has gathered information through our locals in the drought area as to necessitous families and supplies of clothing have been furnished through the Alberta provincial branch of the Red Cross Society, supplemented by gifts of clothes and cash donations from our locals in the northern part of the province.

The urgent need of irrigation in order to make the continuance of farming possible in some parts of southern Alberta has been demonstrated during the year. Numerous meetings in support of irrigation projects have been held in the south, and your president, at the request of locals in the south, was one of a delegation who waited upon Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of interior, and Hon. James Calder, minister of immigration, to press the irrigation needs of the south.

Retirement of Mrs. Parlbay

Your executive and directors learn with sincere regret that it is the intention of Mrs. Walter Parlbay to retire from active work in the provincial organization of the U.F.W.A. at this convention. Mrs. Parlbay has been president of the U.F.W.A. for the last four years, and her retirement will be a great loss to our organization. No organization ever had a more devoted and faithful worker than Mrs. Parlbay. She had a keen realization of the hardships and problems of rural life in Alberta, and to her duties as president she brought unusual intellectual gifts which helped to earn for women's organization the public esteem it enjoys. As a member of the U.F.A. executive and board, her keen mind and womanly sympathies will be greatly missed.

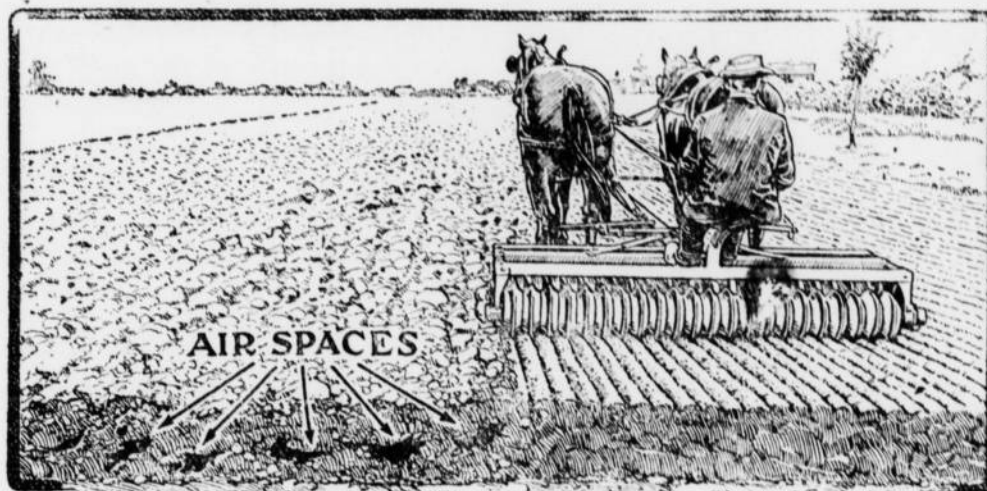
Political Conventions

As provided for in the resolution passed at the last convention, district conventions for the consideration of political action were held in every federal riding in May and June, and district political organizations affected

CULTI-PACKER

TRADE MARK REG.

It Cultivates — It Packs



More Crops With Less Labor

The remarkable increase made in crops by use of the Cultivator-Packer is simply due to the better tilth of the soil produced by this tool without any extra labor.

Ten minutes' examination of the soil conditions in a field where a Cultivator-Packer is used will show you beyond doubt that it must yield a better crop than one fitted by ordinary methods.

The two sets of Cultivator-Packer wheels crush every lump in cloddy soil, making the entire bed available for feeding roots.

They firm out the large air spaces in which roots dry out and die. They settle the

loose ashy soils into better shape for holding moisture.

They pack moist earth around stubble or manure which has been plowed under, thus promoting its quick decay.

The Cultivator-Packer does these things at one operation in less time and with less work than you now use. See the Cultivator-Packer at your dealer's—arrange to try it—we leave it to you to judge its worth on your farm.

Cultivators For Sale By Your Local Dealer

The Dunham Company, Berea, Suburb of Cleveland Ohio

Allwork

KEROSENE TRACTORS



Geo. White & Sons

Distributors for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario
London, Ontario Brandon, Manitoba

Wonderful Power Built Into This Light Tractor

For All Kinds of Field and Belt Work

HERE is a lightweight tractor with a big four-cylinder 5 x 6 motor which gives you a substantial margin of reserve power for pulling three plows easily through the toughest kind of soil. The Allwork also furnishes sufficient belt power for a 24-in. separator, 16-in. ensilage cutter, etc.

Guaranteed to Burn Kerosene Successfully

This reliable tractor is a safe investment which will pay you big returns, and its excellent past performance insures satisfactory service and long life. During the six years the Allwork Tractor has been in actual use on thousands of farms in all parts of the country, it has retained the same sturdy design, while numerous improvements and refinements have been added from time to time, most of them being prompted by the farmers using this tractor.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.
Box 324A Quincy, Illinois



EIGHTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid-Up, \$9,700,000 Reserve Fund, \$18,000,000

PROFIT AND LOSS

Balance Dec. 31st, 1918.....	\$ 749,694 51
Net profits for year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for.....	1,925,478 39
	<u>\$2,675,172 90</u>
Dividends for year at 16%.....	\$1,381,333 35
War Tax on circulation to December 31st, 1919.....	89,666 67
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000 00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	200,000 00
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	200,000 00
Balance carried forward December 31st, 1919.....	704,172 88
	<u>\$2,675,172 90</u>

RESERVE FUND

Balance December 31st, 1918.....	\$12,000,000 00
Transferred from The Bank of Ottawa.....	5,800,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss.....	200,000 00
Balance forward December 31st, 1919.....	<u>\$18,000,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1919

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$9,700,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	18,000,000 00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account.....	704,172 88
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	389,754 51
	<u>\$28,793,927 39</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	23,266,962 68
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$53,745,723 18
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	126,546,884 79
	<u>180,292,607 97</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	203,559,570 65
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	1,823,524 72
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	110,614 00
	<u>3,506,047 58</u>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	208,999,756 95
	<u>485,037 72</u>
	<u>\$238,278,722 06</u>

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$11,806,787 18
Dominion Notes.....	20,714,771 75
Notes of other Banks.....	2,746,059 83
Cheques on other Banks.....	12,301,502 30
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom, and sterling exchange.....	2,436,755 59
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	4,392,976 43
	<u>54,398,853 08</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	15,500,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	13,764,851 75
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	26,821,795 24
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	3,845,065 09
Demand loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities.....	14,114,490 90
Call and demand loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	15,141,250 89
	<u>143,586,306 95</u>
Call and demand loans in Canada secured by bonds, debentures and stocks.....	7,494,072 28
	<u>151,080,379 23</u>
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.....	525,710 06
Loans to governments and municipalities.....	2,746,545 12
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	66,171,447 43
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	11,696,583 80
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	485,037 72
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	108,873 29
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	5,015,914 56
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	166,175 84
Other assets not included in the foregoing.....	282,055 01
	<u>\$238,278,722 06</u>

CHARLES ARCHIBALD, President. H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Nova Scotia at its Chief Office and have been furnished with certified returns from the Branches, and we find that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1919, is in accordance therewith. The Bank's investments and the securities and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank were verified by us as at the close of business December 31st, 1919, and in addition we visited the Chief Office and certain Branches during the year, when we checked the cash and verified the securities and found them to be in agreement with the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank. And we certify that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1919, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A. } Auditors.
D. McK. McLELLAND, C.A. }
of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Toronto, Canada, 15th January, 1920.

The Grain Growers' Guide

the executives of the various district political organizations met in July and formed a provincial political association with Central board and executive. A political Central office was opened in Calgary about the middle of August, and in October a permanent political secretary appointed. The executive of the provincial political association and one representative of each district political organization were called to a political conference held in Winnipeg, January 6. The U.F.A. locals in one provincial riding, that of Cochrane, held a convention on July 22, 1919, and at the by-election on November 3, after a most bitter contest, elected their candidate to the legislature.

A number of conferences were held

during the year with the representatives of the former nonpartisan league, with the object of avoiding any misunderstandings in the working out of the U.F.A. political movement. Your executive has also had meetings with the political executive, elected by the executives of the district political organizations.

A closer co-operation between our organization and the Alberta Federation of Labor has been promoted by the visits of fraternal delegates to the annual conventions of both organizations. Very hearty co-operation and goodwill exists between our organization and the Great War Veterans' Association, which promises to be productive of mutual good.

U.F.A. Financial Statement

EXPENDITURE

Office Staff.....	\$ 4,935.23
President.....	3,833.28
Secretary U.F.A.....	2,958.03
Secretary U.F.W.A.....	700.00
	<u>\$12,426.54</u>
To Officers' Expenses, U.F.A.....	6,340.90
Organization Expenses, U.F.A.....	3,429.80
	<u>9,770.70</u>
To Officers' Expenses, U.F.W.A.....	860.88
Organization Expenses, U.F.W.A.....	998.01
	<u>1,858.89</u>
To Office Expenses:—	
Postage, Telegraph, Telephone.....	1,815.70
Rent.....	1,616.21
Stationery.....	770.45
Miscellaneous.....	656.34
Printing.....	584.53
Legal Charges.....	246.00
Audit.....	203.85
Secretaries' Conventions.....	135.15
Taxes.....	106.67
Photos, etc.....	95.55
Subscriptions to Newspapers.....	63.90
Express and Freight.....	52.85
Petty Cash.....	39.32
Fidelity Bonds.....	20.25
	<u>6,406.77</u>
To Affiliation Fees:—	
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	200.00
Calgary Board of Trade.....	37.50
Western Canada Livestock Union.....	25.00
Inter-Provincial C. of F. Women.....	25.00
National Council Women of Canada.....	10.00
	<u>297.50</u>
To Balance, being Surplus, Carried to Surplus Acct.....	7,521.65
	<u>\$38,282.05</u>

INCOME

By Subscriptions:—	
Men.....	\$25,530.25
Women.....	2,651.25
Juniors.....	140.75
At Large.....	12.00
Life Members.....	427.55
	<u>28,761.80</u>
By Educational Assessment U.G.G. Ltd. (Including \$500.00 to U.F.W.A.).....	5,957.45
By Miscellaneous:—	
Supplies.....	1,918.41
Advertising.....	652.26
G. G. G. Salary.....	300.00
Convention 1919.....	227.00
Affiliation Fees.....	181.00
Certificates.....	149.25
Buttons.....	116.92
Interest.....	14.96
Commission Guide.....	3.00
	<u>3,562.80</u>
	<u>\$38,282.05</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1919

ASSETS

Cash:—	
In Bank, Savings Account.....	\$ 5,000.00
In Bank, Current Account.....	883.38
On Hand.....	108.83
Petty Cash.....	.68
	<u>\$ 5,992.89</u>
Accounts Receivable:—	
Political Associations.....	344.83
Locals for Supplies.....	288.70
Sundries.....	1.10
	<u>634.63</u>
Life Membership Fund:—	
Victory Bonds.....	1,250.00
Thrill Stamps.....	691.40
In Bank.....	114.29
	<u>2,055.69</u>
Inventories:—	
Office Furniture.....	2,912.47
Supplies for Locals on Hand.....	683.40
Buttons.....	342.60
Stationery.....	246.75
	<u>4,185.22</u>
Trust:—	
Thrill Stamps held in Trust for Irrigation Committee.....	400.00
Expenses Paid in Advance:—	
Re Convention Program 1920.....	50.00
	<u>\$13,318.43</u>
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable.....	\$ 395.95
J. E. Brownlee, Solicitor.....	600.00
Irrigation Committee.....	400.00
U. G. G. Legal Fees Deposit.....	50.00
Political Associations.....	114.05
Local Unions, Sundries.....	81.25
Junior Conference.....	35.16
Relief Funds.....	20.00
Disbanded Local Trust Funds.....	2.45
	<u>702.91</u>
Surplus Account as at 31st December, 1918.....	4,097.92
Add: Surplus from Revenue Account for year 1919.....	7,521.65
	<u>11,619.57</u>
	<u>\$13,318.43</u>

I have audited the books of the United Farmers of Alberta for the year ending 31st December, 1919. I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers, and I am of opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of your organization, according to the best of my information, and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books. All my duties as auditor have been complied with.

GEORGE W. GRANT, Auditor.

612 Maclean Block, Calgary,
10th January, 1920.

The Law About Sedition

*Text of the Additions Made to the Criminal Code
of Canada in July Last*

THE additions made to the Criminal Code of Canada last year in regard to seditious associations and seditious printed matters were introduced into the House of Commons on July 27, by Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting minister of justice. There was a brief discussion of section 97b on July 1. The additions, as proposed by Mr. Meighen, passed the House without alteration, as follows:—

An Act to amend the Criminal Code
[Assented to 7th July, 1919.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The following sections are inserted immediately after section 97 of the Criminal Code, chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes of Canada:—

"97a. (1) Any association, organization, society or corporation, whose professed purpose or one of whose purposes is to bring about any governmental, industrial or economic change within Canada by use of force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises or defends the use of force, violence, terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, in order to accomplish such change, or for any other purpose, or which shall by any means prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, advise or defend, shall be an unlawful association.

"(2) Any property, real or personal, belonging or suspected to belong to an unlawful association, or held or suspected to be held by any person for or on behalf thereof may, without warrant, be seized or taken possession of by any person thereunto authorized by the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police or by the Commissioner of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, and may thereupon be forfeited to His Majesty.

"(3) Any person who acts or professes to act as an officer of any such unlawful association, and who shall sell, speak, write or publish anything as the representative or professed representative of any such unlawful association, or become and continue to be a member thereof, or wear, carry or cause to be displayed upon or about his person or elsewhere, any badge, insignia, emblem, banner, motto, pennant, card, button or other device whatsoever, indicating or intended to show or suggest that he is a member of or in anywise associated with any such unlawful association, or who shall contribute anything as dues or otherwise, to it or to any one for it, or who shall solicit subscriptions or contributions for it, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

"(4) In any prosecution under this section, if it be proved that the person charged has:—

- (a) attended meetings of an unlawful association; or,
- (b) spoken publicly in advocacy of an unlawful association; or,
- (c) distributed literature of an unlawful associations by circulation through the Post Office mails of Canada, or otherwise;

it shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he is a member of such unlawful association.

"(5) Any owner, lessee, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place, who knowingly permits therein any meeting of an unlawful association or any subsidiary association or branch or committee thereof, or any assemblage of persons who teach, advocate, advise or defend the use, without authority of the law, of force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

"(6) If any judge of any superior or county court, police or stipendiary magistrate, or any justice of the peace, is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any contravention of this section has been or is about to be committed, he may issue a search warrant under his hand, authorizing any peace officer, police officer, or constable, with such assistance as he may require, to enter at any time any premises or place mentioned in the warrant, and to search such premises or place, and every person found therein, and to seize and carry away any books, periodicals, pamphlets, pictures, papers, circulars, cards, letters, writings, prints, handbills, posters, publications or documents which are found on or in such premises or place, or in the possession of any person therein at the time of such search, and the same, when so seized, may be carried away and may be forfeited to His Majesty.

"(7) Where, by this section, it is provided that any property may be forfeited to His Majesty, the forfeiture may be adjudged or declared by any judge of any superior or county court, or by any police or stipendiary magistrate, or by any justice of the peace, in a summary manner, and by the procedure provided by Part XV. of this act, in so far as applicable, or subject to such adaptations as may be necessary to meet the circumstances of the case.

"97b. (1) Any person who prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, or offers for sale or distribution any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind, in which is taught, advocated, advised or defended, or who shall in any manner teach, advocate, or advise or defend the use, without authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, as a means of accomplishing any governmental, industrial or economic change, or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

"(2) Any person who circulates or attempts to circulate or distribute any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication, or document of any kind, as described in this section by mailing the same or causing the same to be mailed or posted in any Post Office, letter box, or other mail receptacle in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

"(3) Any person who imports into Canada from any other country, or attempts to import by or through any means whatsoever, any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind as described in this section, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

"(4) It shall be the duty of every person in the employment of His Majesty in respect of His Government of Canada, either in the Post Office Department, or in any other Department to seize and take possession of any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document, as mentioned in the last preceding section, upon discovery of the same in the Post Office mails of Canada or in or upon any station, wharf, yard, car, truck, motor or other vehicle, steamboat or other vessel upon which the same may be found and when so seized and taken, without delay to transmit the same, together with the envelopes, coverings and wrappings attached thereto, to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, or to the Commissioner of the Royal North-west Mounted Police."



THE CANADIAN FUR AUCTION SALES COMPANY, Limited, of Montreal, organized and financed by a representative body of Canada's leaders in great commercial enterprises will hold its

First Great Sale of Raw Furs IN MARCH

Offering immense quantities of fresh, original, uncultured Canadian Furs—the Best in the World—UNMIXED with inferior southern varieties, the company will sell to the highest bidder of hundreds of eager buyers from all parts of the United States and Europe.

You get the world's best prices on the WORLD'S BEST FURS, your CANADIAN goods, at our sales.

We do not issue extravagantly-quoting, misleading price lists, but we do see that your furs bring absolutely top prices. Eager inquiries reach us daily from the world's chief buying capitals.

Buyers from London, Paris, New York, Chicago and other great distributing centres have already arranged to attend the MARCH SALE.

The widespread interest shown by buyers clearly indicates the unusual scarcity of raw furs; unmistakably points to an unusually keen demand, particularly for the finer furs—Canadian goods. We think we are not unduly optimistic in predicting

WORLD'S RECORD PRICES FOR OUR MARCH SALE

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES will gladly be made on request accompanying any shipment large or small pending sales. The expense to shippers to the Montreal sales is less—the buying force is as strong—as in any market in the world. Write us. Get our advices—market reports, accurate, reliable guidance to you in buying, and **SHIP NOW**—any quality, of any variety or grade. No market in the world will net you better results.

Last day of receiving for this sale is MARCH 1st.

The Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company
MONTREAL LIMITED
Temporary Offices—Windsor Hotel

Patronize Home Industry

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Imperial Ex-Service Men Will Train on Canadian Farms

Soldier Settlement Board (Canada) desires Names of Successful Farmers who are in a position to give these men the experience they need.

THE benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act have been extended to Imperial ex-service men. Many of these veterans of the Great War are desirous of coming to Canada this year and regulations under which they will be granted financial assistance have been adopted by the Soldier Settlement Board.

Selection of Candidates in British Isles

ONLY those especially equipped to undertake the duties of farmers in a new land will receive permits entitling them to come to Canada and begin training under the Soldier Settlement Board supervision. These are the general qualifications:—

1. Physical fitness.
2. The possession of at least \$1,000 on landing in Canada.
3. General fitness (which includes reputation for honesty, industry, intelligence, etc.).

All applicants will appear before Canadian emigration agents who will reject those who are obviously unfit. The remainder will appear before a Selection Committee composed of practical Canadian farmers who understand all the conditions which make for successful farming in the Dominion.

With Farmer Till Qualified

SELECTED candidates will be required to remain with a farmer till qualified. A large majority of these men will require two year's experience.

Farmers of Canada Have Rare Opportunity

PLAGES are desired for these men. Farm help is essential for the full development of Canada's agricultural resources. Farmers who need assistance next Spring have the opportunity of applying for these selected men. Every man whom the Soldier Settlement Board places this year will be of proved worth. Some will have advantage of experience on farms in the British Isles. Those who are without agricultural experience will be eager to acquire the knowledge necessary to equip themselves as soldier settlers under the Act.

This is an opportunity that farmers should not fail to embrace. As the need of agricultural help is shown the Soldier Settlement Board will arrange for the coming of the men. Only those who are assured of positions on farms will be permitted to come to Canada.

If you can use an Imperial ex-service man on your farm write to the nearest District Office of the Board. The offices are located at Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta.; Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, London, Fort William and Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec and Sherbrooke, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Soldier Settlement Board

W. J. BLACK, Chairman

Union Bank Building - Ottawa, Ont.

An Outspoken Canadian

Straight Talk on Quebec and on Protectionism by Sir Andrew Macphail—By

J. A. Stevenson

SIR Andrew Macphail, of Montreal, is one of the most distinguished of living Canadians. By profession a doctor, he has long been addicted to literature and journalism, in preference to medicine; and has now for many years been editor of the University Magazine to whose pages he imparts the unique flavor of his personality. Today he is probably our foremost publicist and his reputation stands as high in Great Britain and the United States as at home. He went to the front as Quartermaster of a Canadian Hospital, and served practically all through the war. At its conclusion he was Inspector of Medical Services in England and was induced—to the regret of many of his friends—to accept the honour of knighthood. He is the author of several excellent books of essays, and of at least one novel; and while overseas was paid the compliment of being asked to deliver the annual Cavendish lecture, an invitation extended only to intellectuals of the foremost rank.

Standing apart from and in a measure above the ordinary political parties, his interest in public affairs has always been keen and he has never hesitated to deliver himself of his opinions with fearless courage either in the press or on the platform. He professes to be one of the few surviving Conservatives in Canada, and could not by any stretch of the imagination be termed a radical. But his Conservatism is not of the brand which has passed muster at Ottawa for the last thirty years. He has always been an unyielding free trader, and in 1911 supported Laurier on the reciprocity issue, doing valiant service with his pen in pamphlets and letters to the press. No man has a better knowledge of sound economic principles, and the results of the failure to apply them in Canada. He dates the corruption of the Conservative party to which he is traditionally attached, from the time when, as he says, Sir John Macdonald, by adopting protectionism, practically made Conservatism synonymous with profiteering by a section of the community at the expense of the rest.

Sir Andrew's Speech at Quebec.

He has often dwelt upon this theme with great humor and ability. After his long absence overseas—he is now resuming his favorite role of detached critic of public affairs; and has been delivering a series of speeches before audiences of various kinds in the province of Quebec. On December 17 he made a remarkable speech* to the members of the Canadian Club of Quebec city, in which he took direct issue with many accepted theories.

Though a severe critic of the imperfect sympathy of Quebec with the national war effort, he sees both great merit and great source of national strength in the French-Canadian race. Here is his estimate of them:—

"Quebec never succumbed to the desire for universal idleness. Her children are educated and trained in the callings of their fathers. They are today the best farmers in Canada. Their production is highest, and their land has lost none of its fertility. They have also the best craftsmen, and have never learnt to rely on the factory alone. They employ their spare time and derive profit and enjoyment from the work of their hands. Their homesteads are filled with implements of their own and their fathers' making. Their houses are furnished with the honest products of the long winter evenings.

"And yet the public men of Quebec have dominated Canada ever since the Union in virtue of their education. Every family is scrutinized. Every boy, however humble his origin, however narrow his means, is watched from his youth up. If he shows any aptitude for study he is set on the way, and all careers are open—medicine, law and the church.

"It is only persons who are ignorant of history that wonder at the silent night of Quebec. Race does mean something. The French always dominated the con-

continent of Europe after they had expelled the English who were themselves in large part French. It was with this breed that Quebec was colonized, a breed as hard and as intractable as the Puritans who made New England. The Puritans were dispersed. They lost their faith. The French kept their faith and they endure."

Sir Andrew expounded to his audience other excellences of the French-Canadian race and was even prepared to defend their educational ideas. He dealt severely with the Nationalists who, he asserted, had brought their province into evil repute. Their faults were "aggression, truculence, insistence upon rights, real or imaginary, and the forcible imposition of alien ideas upon other communities." But he summed up his estimate of Quebec thus:—

"The spirit of Quebec is an ancient brooding spirit, and has made that province a haven of good sense, political wisdom and personal freedom. If this spirit is left undisturbed Quebec will become the last refuge of civilization on this continent."

His View of The Farmers.

Now all this lyrical praise of Quebec is exceedingly interesting and it is well to have the unbiased opinion of a distinguished Canadian soldier as a counterpoise to the picture of Quebec drawn by papers like the Orange Sentinel. But Sir Andrew's speech contained other passages of special interest to the organized farmers at the present juncture. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club, but his sympathies are not with corporations and profiteers. He, himself, owns a farm in his native Prince Edward Island, where he repairs for a holiday every summer; and he understands the viewpoint of the rural population. He told his Quebec audience this:—

"Farmers everywhere merely ask to be let alone. They have no delusions about political legislation or political economy. Their theory of life is to take what they can get, be it much or little. The more they get, the less they work. They do not love work for its own sake. If their products yield high prices, that is the fault of those who clamor for them. If any man objects to the high price of milk, bacon or eggs the answer is ready: let him keep a cow, pig or hen of his own. In that answer lies all economic and political truth. Upon it the political farmers of Ontario will succeed. Against it an alliance between the farmer and laborer will break."

If any man objects to the high price of milk, bacon or eggs the answer is ready: let him keep a cow, pig or hen of his own. In that answer lies all economic and political truth. Upon it the political farmers of Ontario will succeed. Against it an alliance between the farmer and laborer will break."

Then Sir Andrew went on to lay a stern indictment against the class government or special privilege which the protectionist system had developed in Canada:—

"For forty years Canada has had government by a class, the class, namely, that was interested in factories. The factory was their only idea. So long as that was left intact they were willing to surrender all else and pay any blackmail to farmers and labor alike. They lost all political principles and missed the very aim of life. One of themselves spoke the truth in the sordid expression: 'A factory is not run for the glory of God.' Neither did he know how true a thing he said nor how subversive it was. Another manufacturer of textile fabrics once laid down the policy: 'Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God.' In that lies sound economy and there is money in it. This class composed of 'business men' has gone quite wild but their adventure into the Balkans will be the last."

Straight Talk on Protection.

If Sir Andrew Macphail were talking about Imperialism, or denouncing Bolshevism, nothing is more certain than that his speech at Quebec would have received wide publicity all over Canada. But when his chosen themes were an appreciation of Quebec and the case of the farmer against the protectionist manufacturer, the powers—that be doubtless think it well to keep as dark as possible such outbursts from one who is an avowed Conservative. But Sir Andrew is not the man to be easily suppressed and more doubtless will be heard of his views in the coming year.



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Agents Wanted

The war is said to have changed the economic views of many erstwhile free traders, but Sir Andrew is evidently as firm in the faith as when he wrote in 1908:—

"The basis of protection has always lain in the establishment of an interested class. In Germany it was the agrarian and feudal interests which were appealed to. In the United States and Canada, the manufacturers were set apart.

"Strong as the arguments in favor of protection may be, manufacturers in Canada are beginning to suspect that the people at large will not be influenced by them for ever. The world is not governed by argument when moral issues are involved. They see what is happening in certain communities which enjoy the ineffable blessings of protection—legislators bought as one would buy a drove of swine, men who have grown rich under protection, divorcing the wives of their poorer days and their sons committing murder in public places with impunity. Corruption of public life and the degradation of society to a condition of savagery is—so runs the feeling—top high a price to pay for the enrichment of an interested class."

Why Prices are High

Continued from Page 2

sion of commercial credit to European buyers. Some of these bonds will be used for bank credit, and consequent inflation in this country. It is, of course, possible that the tendency to deflation will off-set these loans, but this does not seem likely. Ultimately, we will also assist in financing Russia. Government activities attempting to reduce the high cost of living may result in action that will check inflation, but it is much more likely that such efforts will continue to spend themselves in looking for profiteers and hoarders rather than in taking action that would check the cause of high prices.

Considering all these possibilities it does not seem that deflation will be very rapid immediately, and it is probable that the period of maximum inflation is yet to come. Since the situation is now world-wide it seems certain that the drop in prices will not come as soon as it did after the Civil War, and that the drop will be more gradual when it comes. The pre-war level may never be reached but it seems probable that a very considerable drop in prices will take place in five to 15 years.

May I digress enough to call attention to some public effects of inflation. When the dollar is unsettled the most far-reaching social effects follow. Theoretically, if currency doubled and if all prices doubled at the same moment the world might go on as usual. But when the dollar is so unstable it unsettles the minds of men. The economic balance gradually adjusts itself to the new level, but unequal periods of time are required and most serious injustices occur in the settlement. The most serious result is that newspapers, government officials and the general public try to blame the results on some class in the population. It is true that the unstable dollar makes fabulous profits inevitable. It encourages sharp practices, but the results are not due to the acts of labor, or capital, or farmers, or middlemen. The arraying of class against class is the most serious result of financial inflation. In efforts to find the culprit farmers are arrested, retailers are accused of dishonesty, middlemen are called an unmitigated evil and labor is Bolshevik if it asks for higher wages. All classes turn to governmental agencies and expect the government to find and punish the culprit who prevents me from living better than ever before when the quantity of goods in the world is less per capita than formerly. The Russians have carried this to the ultimate conclusion in their blissful philosophy that "each of us can live at the expense of all of us without any of us doing any work."

Rising rents and land prices may be the next to draw attention. We should distinguish clearly between real unearned increment and adjustment in prices to meet the new dollar. If a farmer sold his farm five years ago for \$100 per acre but now sells it for \$200 he could in each case buy about the same quantity of other things. He would be no better off than if he had sold before the war. If he sold at the higher figure and paid debts with the

Is Your Summerfallow an Asset or a Liability?

As a rule western Canada does not receive enough rainfall annually to grow good and profitable crops. Even the bulk of this moisture often comes at a season when the crop cannot use it and when the real testing time comes between spring and June 15, the moisture is gone and the crop yields suffer.

Because of this farmers have adopted summerfallowing and it can be said, that when properly handled, the summerfallow is drought's greatest enemy. If improperly handled, however, the summerfallow becomes a liability instead of an asset. It is not the amount of work you put on the summerfallow that tells, but the way the work is done. The following questions will illustrate.

Will fallow, plowed before July 15, hold moisture better than if plowed later? Why?

Is it advisable or inadvisable to harrow the fallow frequently? Why?

Is it better to let the fallow go into the winter level or ridged up? Why?

Should this ridging be done with a cultivator or a disc? Why?

How should the fallow be plowed to prevent soil-drifting? Why?

Should the fallow be harrowed in the spring before seeding? If not, why not?

These and hundreds of other just as practical questions are answered by Seager Wheeler (the world's champion wheat grower) in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The answer to any one of them will save any farmer many times its price. The contents of the book and Wheeler's record as a championship grain grower and a practical farmer are outlined below. We do not ask you to risk one cent on the book. Send us the coupon and we will send it to you at our expense for your approval. No other offer could more fully express our confidence in the worthwhileness of this truly remarkable book.

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Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower, in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The following gives one of the several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time, grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it either under normal conditions or when it is effected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass

selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a fan-mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

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SOME WORLD'S FIRST PRIZES WHEELER HAS WON

Year Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911 New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1914 Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1915 Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1915 Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes Sheaf
1915 Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1915 Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf
1916 El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes
1916 El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes
1917 Peoria	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1917 Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and First Prizes on grains and three on Potatoes
SEAGER WHEELER GETS RESULTS—SO CAN YOU

Year Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1917 Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1918 Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1918 Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1918 Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1918 Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1919 Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1919 Kansas City	Western Rye		1st Prize Sheaf
1919 Kansas City	Potatoes	Irish Cobbler	1st Prize
1919 Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section.)

WHAT WHEELER DID IN 1919

On July 26, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather, 94 degrees to 100 degrees, so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28,—Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre, his Kitchener and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality. Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable grain growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

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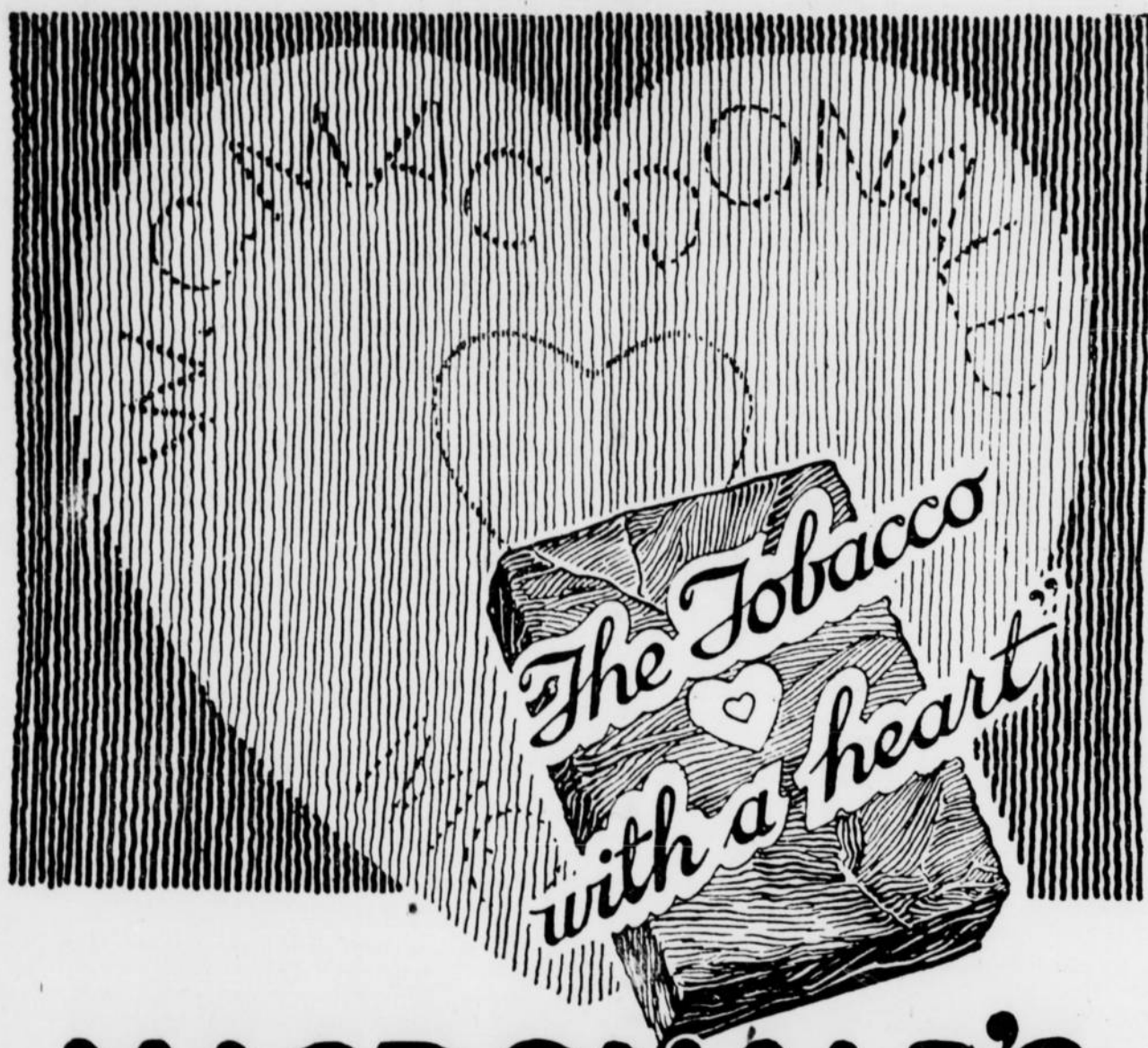
The Grain Growers' Guide has so much confidence in Seager Wheeler's book, Profitable Grain Growing, and feels so sure that every farmer who sees it will want it for the intensely practical and valuable money-saving and making points which it contains, that it is willing to take the risk of sending it out on approval to any farmer in western Canada who signs and sends in the coupon given below.

The book contains 31 chapters—each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

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money he would have profited at the expense of the lender, but society in neither case has any just complaint to make. In each case it would have exchanged the same quantity of other goods for land.

If society objects to rising land values, the farmer might propose to society that he be paid in goods rather than in 50-cent. dollars. Those who do not believe in private property will say that the land all belongs to society. But even this philosophy does not cover the case for a very large part, and often all the selling price of agricultural land, is a delayed payment for the labor of making the farm.

When the dollar is so unstable, how is the wage worker to know whether he is getting his share of the good things of life?

In all this social nightmare when each person has lost his faith in his fellow men, and even sometimes his faith in God, because the dollar has ceased to be reliable, the farmer can perform a great public service. The farmers are about the only class in society that are in a position to think in terms of things without dollar confusion. They can express the value of a bushel of wheat or a quart of milk in terms of labor.

Why Are Certain Prices High?

The factories that will explain most of the deviations from the general price level are: (1) the length of time from the beginning of the production of the product to its completion; (2) the weather; (3) change in demands due to war. Each of these influences acts independently of the others. Some combination of them working co-operatively or against each other, together with inflation, explain most of the individual price curves.

Products that require a short time from beginning to completion are quickly stopped if prices do not keep up with the general price level. Grains are in this class and prices of grains rise promptly. It takes several years to raise a cow and milk responded slowly to inflation. In the case of colts and calves the reduction in the industry at first increases the apparent surplus. If calves are not raised there is more milk on the market—that which the calves would have used. If colts are not raised the mares can do more work.

Day labor shifts quickly and its pay was the first to be adjusted. Skilled labor is more stable and received its wage increase later. It takes several years to make a stenographer or clerk and salaries of clerks rise more slowly. To raise a college professor requires even more time than to raise a dairy cow, and professors salaries respond more slowly than most other things. Before they do rise there will be a great shortage of professors and well-trained men preparing for professorships.

Certain products are relatively more needed in war than peace. Wool, iron, grain, ships are among these things. The soldier wore out his clothes perhaps five times as fast as in peace, and he needs wool. This explains the phenomenal rise in price of wool that occurs at each war.

Animal foods are less in demand when the first pinch of war comes because consumers turn to the cheaper vegetable foods. This checks production. Later when wages rise there is an active demand for animal foods and a shortage of them.

Since the first results of inflation is to increase prices before wages rise, many families moved to smaller homes or took roomers. Rents fell very low, particularly in London and in New York. Buildings and building material dropped in price or failed to rise. As wages rose, families began to spread out again and rents and building values rose. But rents and the general price level have to meet before much building is done. When the building begins the supplies of lumber on the way from the forest to the home are low and a rise in price above the general price level is to be expected.

Land is one of the last things to rise in price. Crop land rose before dairy land, just as crop prices rose before milk prices.

The effect of weather on prices is well shown by potatoes. The 1916 crop was short because of the weather. In 1917 a great effort was made to increase the acreage. The weather also

co-operated. The crop was so great that many farmers sold the crop for little more than they paid for the seed.

The dollar is no longer a good measure of value (if it ever was a good measure). The best measure of value is purchasing power. Comparison of wages and prices of particular commodities

with the general price level of purchasing power furnishes a much safer basis for forming conclusions. Another factor to be considered when the dollar is so unstable is uncertainty. Slight changes in price tend to small panics in the industry and are likely to be followed by equally violent reactions.

The Experiments at Scott

Continued from Page 9

ing, varying from a total loss to a crop coming through 100 per cent. strong. In those parts which are subject to early frosts farmers on low-lying land are using it. Where small amounts of it are grown there is also some difficulty in getting it on the market and enough must be produced so that one farmer or several can ship it out in car lots.

Spring rye has been found to be a good dry season and light soil crop and makes hay in a shorter period of time than any other crop. The yield of grain is comparatively light.

Corn and Sunflowers

"The corn belt has not reached us yet but the sunflower belt has, and last fall, though it was very dry, we harvested about seven tons per acre," said Mr. Tinline. This winter a feeding experiment is being conducted with 20 steers purchased on the Edmonton market. Ten are getting wheat straw and meal only, while the other ten are getting straw, sunflower ensilage and meal. The ensilage is fed at the rate of 20 pounds per head per day; the cattle are eating it up and apparently relish it. The results of this experiment will be made known after it is completed. The sunflowers were cut at the flowering stage on September 2. They stood 12 degrees of frost in the spring and the leaves were just touched. On September 1 they got three degrees of frost and showed some slight traces of it. With the late rains this year the leaves did not dry up from the bottom as is usually the case. The seed is inexpensive.

Grasses for Hay and Pasture

Western rye grass has beaten out Timothy and all other grasses tried out on the farm by a considerable margin. It is sown at the rate of 12 pounds per acre. Alfalfa does best in drills two to two-and-a-half feet apart. Growing alfalfa in rows or drills gives a crop, whereas when sown broadcast in the driest years the crop fails. It is cultivated in the spring with the narrow-tooth cultivator which is again run over the land after the first crop. With sweet clover the best yields were from rows 25 inches apart being better than from closer or wider planting.

Rotations

"We have had four rotations under experiment at this station," said Mr. Tinline. "For a beginner we recommend that he take two crops and then summerfallow for a start with grain growing, especially where he has to contend with drought. Our farmers go

in for the production of wheat and oats mostly and of recent years more oats than wheat are grown, especially in the low-lying districts.

"Our most profitable rotation is known as rotation 'J.' This is a six-year rotation as follows: summerfallow, wheat, wheat, oats seeded down, hay, and pasture. We have never had a failure of grass seeding with this rotation. It has given more profit than any other rotation. It contains hay and pasture as well as grain crops, leaving half the farm in grain. It also keeps the fibre in the soil. One of these rotations containing grass has got to be adopted by farmers in this district as the prairie wool is giving out and they will have to grow their own grass."

Horticulture is receiving a good share of attention at the Scott Experimental Farm. Mr. Tinline stated the necessity of paying early attention to the matter of planting well when he said: "A man can build a house in a year when he gets money enough, but it takes time to get a plantation."

For lawns, Kentucky blue grass is found to make an exceptionally hardy lawn when sown on land that has been properly prepared. The land should be given two years' cultivation with potatoes or without any crop at all, with particular care taken to eradicate the native weeds. For shelter belts Russian poplar has been found to be the outstanding hardy and rapid growing tree under the severe climatic conditions found at Scott. The Manitoba maple is not quite so hardy and sometimes is damaged by frost. However, it does well in most seasons. For hedge purposes the Caragana makes outstandingly the best hedge ever tested on the farm. Of evergreens the native white spruce and the lodgepole and jack pine are growing unprotected on the land and doing well.

Small Fruits

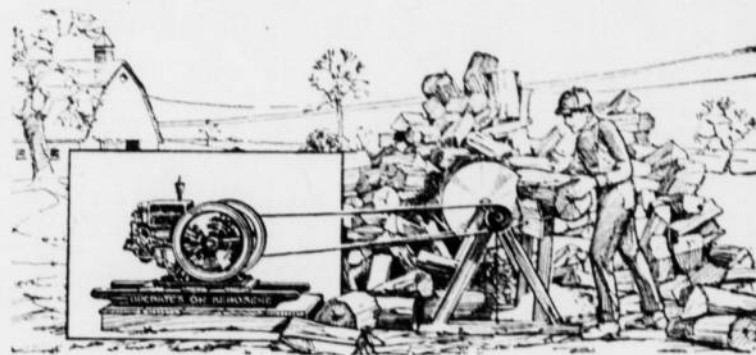
The experimental farms have gotten out some varieties of small fruits that are far ahead of the ordinary varieties in Mr. Tinline's estimation. Among the best black currants are Kerry, Saunders and Climax; of the red currants the Stewart and Ruby Castle are at the head; of raspberries, the Herbert stands at the top of the list for quality, but Sunbeam is hardier. From the standpoint of hardiness the Houghton gooseberry and the Dakota strawberry are at the top. The varieties of black and red currants mentioned above prove quite hardy when given proper attention.



Honey-suckle, the Hardest Flowering Shrub.



Russian Poplar, the Hardest Tree.



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power made a secure place for itself on the good farmer's farm. Made itself the indispensable worker at a dozen or a score of small jobs we need not name here. You know them too well. They are a part of the routine of your life.

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D-B Carbon Remover adds power to the Tractor, cures engine trouble, saves the batteries, cuts down the repair bill, and adds years to the life of your motor.

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D-B keeps the Tractor running smoothly, saves time and labor. D-B cuts away carbon from the metal and positively does not gum up the cylinders, is quite harmless to metal.

Adds Years to the Life of Your Tractor.

Don't let the motor get choked with carbon, remove it frequently with D-B, keeping the Tractor in first-class condition every day in the season. The secret of Tractor power is cleanliness—use D-B. to-day!

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BEFORE long you are going to buy a pair of rubber boots. Instead of asking for just rubber boots, ask for "Invincibles". We claim they are the longest wearing boot you can buy and we know you will say so once you have bought the first pair and know for yourself how long they wear. You will do just as tens of thousands of other men from coast to coast have done. You will take nothing else but "Invincibles" in future. Why? Because they wear so long you won't take a chance on any other boot.

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There will be two rich harvests for you if you use **GOPHERCIDE NOW**.

First, a noble harvest of dead gophers from now until the young wheat sprouts—and second, a royal harvest of wheat when all your grain is ripe.

Gophercide Gets the Gophers Every Time

It is a preparation of strychnine, without the bitter taste but with all the deadliness of pure strychnine. It dissolves readily in warm water (without acids or vinegar) and soaks in the wheat so thoroughly that rain can't wash it out. One package poisons a gallon of wheat, sufficient to kill 400 gophers.

Start your harvest of gophers **NOW**. The more you get rid of **NOW**, the less you will have to fight all summer.

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At what age do Farmers Retire?

A farmer retires when ill health compels him to do so, or when he has enough money to keep him for the rest of his days.

Farmers are much like other men. In the past they have spent freely as they have earned and old age has found most of them without the money upon which to retire.

But the farmer of today—if he is wise—does not leave the matter of his independence in old age to chance. By investing a few dollars each year in an Endowment Insurance he builds up a fund to keep him in comfort when he is old, or to care for his family should death claim him early.

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Business and Finance

Criticism of the Wheat Board

IT is doubtful if there is any public body in Canada at the present time which is subjected to more criticism than the Canadian Wheat Board. Like all other human institutions, the Wheat Board no doubt has its imperfections, but it is nevertheless true that a great deal of the criticism which is being directed at the board is due to a lack of information and a misunderstanding of the facts.

One of the complaints most frequently heard is that when the price of wheat to millers was raised from \$2.30 to \$2.80 a bushel, the millers benefited to the extent of 50 cents a bushel on all the wheat and flour which they had in hand. If this were true it would be a grave injustice to consumers and producers alike and in many quarters the board has been strongly condemned for permitting the millers to make a killing of several million dollars. But on November 15, 1919, six weeks before the increase in price to the millers, the board issued regulations No. 64, as follows:—

"It is hereby ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board;

1. "That on any change being made by the board in the price of wheat to mills in Canada the mills shall file with the board a sworn statement taken from the books of the mill, on the day the said price is changed showing quantity of wheat and wheat flour on hand and the outstanding unfilled sales of wheat flour against same. Should the price of wheat to mills be reduced, the board shall pay the mill the difference between the original price and the reduced price of wheat to mills on any wheat or flour (in wheat equivalent) the mill has on hand against which the mill has no outstanding flour sales. Should the price of wheat be increased to mills, the mills shall pay to the board the difference between the original price and the increased price of wheat to mills on any wheat or flour (in wheat equivalent) the mill has on hand against which the mill has no outstanding flour sales.

2. "That this regulation shall be effective from November 15, 1919 inclusive."

By this order the millers were required to pay to the Wheat Board 50 cents a bushel on all their unsold stocks, and thus it is the holders of participation certificates, and not the miller, who will reap the benefit of the advance.

Erroneous Figures Published

Other criticisms of the board have arisen through the publication of reports as to the amount of wheat which has been sold by the board and the prices at which sales have been made. These figures are all declared by the chairman of the board to be totally inaccurate, but nevertheless they are being used throughout the country to condemn the board for betraying the interests of the farmers. H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. and a member of the Wheat Board, was asked to make a statement at the Calgary convention two weeks ago. Mr. Wood declared his belief that the 1919 crop of the West would bring more under the system adopted by the Wheat Board than it would have done under an open market. Nine or ten European countries were buying wheat through one government agency, and that being the case he considered it was an advantage for the selling of the Canadian crop to be concentrated in one body. In an open market he believed that there would have been a much bigger spread between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer.

The U.S. Market

With regard to the United States market, that was closed until December 15, 1919, by the United States government, and the Wheat Board had no power to ship wheat to the States until the embargo was lifted. It was true that hard wheat was fetching high prices on the Minneapolis market, but that was confined to northern grades which were required for mixing, and of which there was only a limited supply in the States.

If the southern market had been open and large quantities of Canadian wheat had gone there he did not be-

lieve the price would have stayed up. Some delegates dissented from Mr. Wood's statement on this point, but he said everyone who knew anything about it was of the same opinion as himself. The time came, however, when it was imperative that the United States millers should get Canadian wheat, and the embargo was lifted. United States buyers hoped for such a rush of Canadian wheat to the Minneapolis market that the market would be broken, but, fortunately, the whole of the Canadian crop was in the hands of one authority, and the result was avoided.

Mr. Wood warmly defended James Stewart, the chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, and said that his policy of keeping secret the price obtained for the wheat already marketed and the amount still to be sold was necessary in order to get the best price for the farmers. "If you had a man playing a poker game for you," he said, "and you were putting up the money, would you want him to lay his cards face up on the table? No. But that is what people want him to do when they ask for full information about the sale of the present crop, and I can tell you, gentlemen, there is some game being played, believe me."

It was said, Mr. Wood continued, that the Wheat Board had sold a lot of wheat at \$1.75 a bushel. That, however, was not true. The wheat referred to was some of the 1918 crop left in the hands of the government which the Allied Wheat Commission refused to take. Mr. Stewart said that for the government, but he did not sell it at \$1.75 because the government had to get \$2.24 to clear itself, and the government did not lose any money on it.

James Bower asked if Mr. Wood was perfectly satisfied with the way in which the Wheat Board had handled the sale of the crop. He said if Mr. Wood was satisfied the convention should be satisfied also. Mr. Wood said it would be difficult to be perfectly satisfied with anything. The Wheat Board had balled two or three things up pretty badly, but they were only minor matters. In the main he was satisfied with what the Wheat Board had done.

The Question of Interest

Another question raised was whether the farmers will receive interest on the surplus that is due them on participation certificates, which it is understood will not be cashed until next fall. Mr. Wood said there was nothing in that, when the final settlement was made it would make no difference to the farmers whether the amount they received on their participation certificates was shown as a whole or as principal and interest. When the Wheat Board had any considerable sum of money in hand it was deposited at interest, and the interest went into the pool. He strongly advised everyone to retain their participation certificates.

Mr. Wood's explanation completely satisfied the convention, and at the end of the discussion all the resolutions criticising the Wheat Board were either withdrawn or tabled. Later the convention unanimously endorsed the resolution previously passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Manitoba, in favor of the continuation of some system of national marketing of wheat at least so long as the principal wheat importing countries continue government control of importation and distribution.

Bank of Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the year just ended, is the first to be issued since the amalgamation with the Bank of Ottawa, which took place on May 1. Net profits for 1919 were slightly less than the profits of the two banks operating separately in 1918, being \$1,925,478, as compared with \$1,411,925 for Nova Scotia, and \$645,437 for Ottawa the previous year, or a total of \$2,057,362. Assets of the Nova Scotia have now reached a total of \$238,278,722, as compared with \$234,023,908 for the two banks added together in 1918. Deposits for the Nova Scotia have reached the sum of \$180,292,607, as compared with \$178,338,107, thus showing a slight in-

A Contrast, a Story and an Invitation

How intense is the interest of the visitor to a seaport as he views the staunch, iron-bound cases, filled with rich commodities, bearing strange markings, destined for foreign parts. His imagination kindles as in spirit he traverses vast ocean spaces; as at ports of call he sees strange peoples, stranger costumes and listens to gibberish that to him marks language other than his own.

How far removed is this from the bustling routine of life in our western cities, where transportation is by rail and destination is the prairie town? Yet not so far removed as would appear.

Situated in the heart of Winnipeg, the Metropolis of the West, is a four-story, massively-built structure, without ornament, unpretentious, a huge warehouse in fact, bearing in immense block letters, where all may see, the inscription, "Hudson's Bay Company."

Here are huge stores of merchandise, clothing, tea, sugar, tobacco, all the necessities of life—many of the luxuries—packed with infinite care for transportation by rail, steamer, dog team, by canoe, over portage, to such far points as Great Slave Lake, the shores of the Arctic, Baffin Island. Names to conjure with—that call to mind vast wastes of snow, icebergs, Arctic expeditions, the midnight sun. What a story these packages might tell of toil and hardship, of unnamed streams and ruddy campfires—the story of the oldest Company in the world—the greatest fur-trading organization in the world—the Hudson's Bay Company.

For two and one-half centuries "the

Company" has bartered with Indian and Eskimo for pelts in the "Far Fur Land"; for two centuries "the Company" held dominion over all the Great West; half a century ago this right of government and domain was surrendered to the Dominion of Canada, "the Company" receiving as part compensation one-twentieth of all the land in "the Fertile Belt"—the great southern portion of the three prairie provinces.

"The Fertile Belt" is rightly named. A land of smiling prairies, yielding rich harvests of grain; of rolling uplands carpeted with luxuriant grass, and bush land thick with vetch and pea-vine, affording abundant pasturage for stock, a land of sunshine—prosperous settlers—comfortable farmhouses.

Here is the "Land of Promise." As yet but a small fraction of the arable land is under cultivation. To the man who desires a home, a sure living, independence, health and the possibility of wealth, the prairie provinces beckon.

Excellent land may yet be had. Three million acres scattered in parcels of 160 to 640 acres, from Winnipeg to the Rockies, are available for purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company. Many sales are made each day—the number of sales increases month by month. Now is the time for each one interested to investigate conditions. To assist home-seekers a special Booklet, entitled "Opportunities in Western Canada's Success Belt," has been prepared. A copy will be gladly sent, without cost or obligation, upon application to

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We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

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Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918.	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

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LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

A Review of the Year 1919

Extracts from an address delivered by Sir Edmund Walker, President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the recent Annual Meeting of the Bank

We have passed through a year in which the daily surprises have been as perplexing as during the war, and in which the anxieties have been as great, except that sometimes they affected rather the mere happiness of the world than human life itself. War, however, still continues in many countries, and there and elsewhere many have died from lack of food. The war has been won by the most superb co-operation in the attainment of one ideal—the winning of the war. We may lose all that victory seemed to secure by indulgence in countless theories, many of them aiming at the disintegration of society. Instead of again co-operating in one ideal—the restoration of order and the improvement of social conditions, so that the happiness of the greatest number may be secured. It is not by standing idle while we discuss methods that we can get out of our present troubles. If the call is to "man the life boat" we do not wait for academic discussion before the boat is launched on its life-saving mission, and too much argument between capital and labor, just now, is madness in view of what we seek to save. The rising curve of prices cannot be made to turn downward without an increase of production, nor can we face the heavy obligations left by the war except by greatly increasing production. The man who does not do his best at his particular job is not merely helping to barricade the only pathway that will lead us out of our troubles, but he is helping to raise, or to maintain, the cost of the necessities of life for his own family. I may be called a friend of capital for saying this, but I am on record elsewhere as an advocate of many changes in the present relations of the employee and employer, all of them in favor of the employee.

Insufficient Production

While we and the rest of the world are failing to produce on a sufficient scale to provide for human comfort and to pay our debts, the price of everything has so increased, that although all clearing-house and trade returns show higher figures in money, these generally represent transactions based on smaller quantities of merchandise, and because we think in terms of dollars and not of merchandise, we are living in a fool's paradise. The imperious demands of war rapidly raised all prices, and payment was only possible by inflating the currency; unfortunately inflated currency sustains and further increases prices. If with our own currency we bought only goods made in our own country, the minimum of harm would be done, but possessing more currency and fewer commodities than usual, we are acting like the drunken sailor newly come ashore, and buying everything that fancy suggests, whether necessary or not, without regard to whether it is made in Canada or abroad. For every purchase of goods made abroad, whether in Great Britain or China, or anywhere else, we settle through New York, and the rise or fall of the rate of exchange, about which we are so much concerned, is the expression of our failure, or the reverse, to pay cash or its equivalent. In this connection the speaker has for many years, at these annual meetings, presented the facts of our foreign trade, the peculiarities of our relations with the United States, the sales of our securities abroad to pay for the excess of our imports and the danger of mortgaging the future of our country, and has given frequent warnings as to the character of many of our imports.

Our Exports

The excess of our exports over imports for the year ending 31st March was \$343,491,000, as compared with \$623,647,000 for the previous year. Although so much smaller than for 1918, the excess was larger than in any previous year. The difference of \$280,156,000 is more than accounted for by a falling off of \$320,874,000 in our exports to Great Britain, and this again

is due to a decrease of \$297,893,000 in exports of agricultural products and of \$87,318,000 in manufactured articles. For the six months ending in September the exports for the two half years are almost equal, while the imports were \$33,571,000 less. It is gratifying to notice that, apart from the decrease in agricultural production, our figures have not been much altered by the cessation of the manufacture of munitions. Food is in greater demand than ever and our factories are behind in the production of almost every line of manufacture, while nearly every form of raw material is difficult to obtain. Our total foreign trade for the fiscal year was \$2,176,378,000, as compared with \$2,548,691,000 in 1918.

It is clear that, if our foreign trade were on a cash basis, we could pay the interest on our foreign debt and settle for our excess purchases from the United States without difficulty, but Europe cannot pay just now, and we must, therefore, limit our purchases from the United States wherever that is possible. Doubtless the markets for our securities in the United States will gradually widen, and it will become easier to adjust our accounts, but this will be a poor remedy. We cannot afford to increase our debts to foreign investors in view of the taxation we shall have to bear.

Curtail Imports

Let us consider a few items in our imports which at least suggest great possibilities of curtailment, if we are prepared to restrict our pleasures for the common good. Under the head of apparel we bought abroad to the extent of \$8,500,000, including headgear alone for over \$5,000,000; under fancy goods, \$4,000,000; fruits and nuts, \$25,000,000; furs, \$4,500,000; gramophones, over \$2,000,000; silk in various forms, \$21,000,000; tobacco, nearly \$12,000,000; in all, \$77,000,000, mostly luxuries. Then we are yearly face to face with enormous imports of material, part of our requirements of which we already produce, or which it would be natural for us to produce. It is obvious that our national finances would benefit if we could either produce the following items ourselves, or avoid in any way their importation: bricks, clays and tiles, over \$4,000,000; coal, coke and charcoal, \$79,000,000; breadstuffs, \$26,000,000; all foodstuffs, \$121,000,000—much of this is doubtless absolutely necessary, but surely there is room for a large reduction; iron and steel in all forms, \$161,000,000, including machinery \$45,000,000; textiles in all forms, \$168,000,000; motors, railway cars and other vehicles, \$18,000,000. We have repeatedly drawn attention to items of this character in past years, but, we fear, without much effect. At present, however, the people of Canada are feeling rather keenly the result of their indifference to their own affairs, and it seems worth while to press these facts once more on their attention.

Imports from U.S.

There is one comforting feature about our trade with the United States. While in 1913 we bought \$2.70, last year we bought only about \$1.50 of goods for every dollar's worth bought by the United States from Canada. While our purchases have increased in value by 65 per cent., theirs have increased by 180 per cent. Comparing the totals, the imports for 1919 are less by \$46,000,000 than in 1918, but as in the item referred to in past years, military stores, there is a decline of \$80,000,000 and another decline of \$17,000,000 in pork, both due to the cessation of the war, the imports for ordinary purposes are much larger than ever before. The most notable increases are in traction engines, mainly for farming, about \$10,000,000, and in raw cotton about \$13,000,000.

Reduced Wheat Export

There are many handsome increases in exports to counterbalance increased imports, but the outstanding feature

is the enormous decrease of \$295,000,000 in the value of exports of grain, of which \$270,000,000 is due to a decrease in exports of wheat. There is a reduction in quantity of 150,000,000 bushels, from 215,000,000 bushels of all grains in 1918, to about 65,000,000 bushels in the year ending March, 1919. In the item, "cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol," which figured so largely in our exports during the war, there is a decline of \$139,098,000. There is also a decline of \$12,000,000 in exports of flax seed. Against the decline in imports of pork there is a corresponding one in exports of bacon, but there is an increase of about \$28,000,000 in exports of meats and butter. There is an increase of \$14,000,000 in the item of ships sold to other countries. In our imports the totals of increases and decreases are not very far apart, but in exports we have the extraordinary condition of increases amounting to \$110,000,000 and decreases amounting to \$443,000,000. Had we been as fortunate in the quantity of merchandise we had to export in the fiscal year ending March, 1919, as we were in the previous year, our financial position would have been very different.

Field Crops

The preliminary estimate of the value of our field crops for the year 1919 is \$1,452,787,000, as compared with \$1,367,909,000 in 1918, the actual figures for which fell slightly short of the estimate. There was a decline in the value of grain crops, but a large increase in fodder crops and potatoes. Except in swine there is a slight increase in the numbers of all livestock on our farms. It is difficult as yet to obtain accurate figures as to the production of our mines for the year just closed. We estimated that of 1918 at \$220,000,000, and the actual figures were \$211,301,000. For 1919 the best estimate we can obtain is \$167,000,000, showing a falling off of nearly \$45,000,000, which is almost entirely in metals. Because of the ending of the war we produced only about half the quantity of nickel produced in 1918; about the same quantity of lead and zinc, at lower prices; less copper, also at lower prices; and less silver, but at higher prices.

The Process of Adjustment

The difficulties of reconstruction after the great war are even greater than we feared. The whole world is feeling the effect of four years in which the ordinary work and economics of life were not merely neglected, but the basis thereof was almost swept away. We are short of almost every commodity, the strongest evidence of this being the fact that millions of people in Europe face actual starvation. We cannot re-establish the normal supply of commodities except by working harder than usual, and we cannot lessen the terrible strain of high prices without doing the extra work which will put an end to the lack of commodities. We cannot adjust prices without also bringing about a contraction in the volume of paper money and other instruments of credit, and so far as it is possible to enforce contraction without interfering with the production of what is really necessary, the reduction of prices will be facilitated. In a word, bankers should not aid speculation or assist ventures which do not directly lead to production. We are still building ships with feverish haste throughout the world, and we ought to be spending large sums on railroads in order that commodities may be freely distributed. The present cost of ocean transportation, quite as much as the cost of goods at the primary markets, stands like a huge barrier across the pathway of return to normal conditions. What is worse, however, is that even present prices, in the natural order of things, will go on rising until the lack in the world's supply of commodities has been filled, and there has been a large contraction in the volume of paper money now in existence.

Wages and Prices

In the case of many classes of wage earners there has been an adjustment of pay against this increased cost of living, but there are many instances in which there has been either no adjustment or one quite inadequate. There are, however, some classes of earners who are so highly paid, in comparison with the past, that they have unusual

spending power, and, along with all the others who have profited unduly by the war, they are spending their money in such a manner as to increase still further the troubles of the less well-off. Apart from this, after the gigantic struggle of the war, the world has slackened its energies and is filled with argument and unrest. All these elements move along an ascending spiral which clearly ends in ruin if we cannot arrest their course.

Prices will be higher than before the war for many years to come, but a readjustment to tolerable conditions is absolutely necessary if we are to enjoy the peace bought at such a cost. Governments must cease borrowing and keep their expenditures within their powers of taxation both individuals and governments must spend less on things not absolutely necessary, and we must all work harder to produce the normal supply of all the commodities useful in life.

Co-operation Essential

Canada, as I have already said, won its high place in the world's regard by superb co-operation in the one ideal of winning the war. Can we not compromise for the moment the differences between capital and labor, between farmer and manufacturer, between the various interests that are risking our future for the sake of their own particular grievances, and co-operate in another ideal equally great, the restoration of peace and the return of prosperity on a better foundation? With this accomplished the separate ideals of the industrial divisions of our society can be discussed with far more chance of fair adjustment than is possible in these difficult times.

Must Increase Exports

We know now roughly the cost of the war as represented by our public debt. This debt is held mostly at home but partly abroad. In addition, there were issues of securities made before and during the war by governments, municipalities and private companies, and sold abroad. On the whole of this debt, so held abroad, the annual charge is about \$190,000,000 per annum. Of this roughly about \$65,000,000 is due to holders of our securities in the United States, and about \$125,000,000 to holders in Great Britain and Europe. This debt we can pay only by an excess of exports over imports or by new borrowings. The debt at home is our own domestic affair. Certain citizens have advanced the cost of the war to the nation, and we now have to distribute this cost by taxation over all the citizens of Canada (except those who escape taxation), so as to meet the annual amortization payments. If the annual payments are obtained by reasonably fair taxation, so levied that the taxes do not become a cause of restraining our industries, we shall not fail to win through, but to accomplish this, much study of the subject is necessary.

Taxation

Many forms of taxation not yet in use in Canada will, doubtless, be employed, in addition to those now in force, but the whole question should be approached without that class feeling which often causes taxes to be so apportioned, that bitterness and a sense of injustice are felt by many who do not object to being heavily taxed so long as those who really can afford to pay their share do not escape. The income tax should be paid by a much larger number of citizens. The tax on surplus profits needs much study; there is all the difference in the world, both in justice and in the interest of the community, between a large aggregate of profit made by a small margin on each transaction and a similar sum made by an unfairly large margin of profit on each transaction. The community may be deeply interested for its own advantage in securing the extension of the first kind of transaction, while no one is interested in the success of the other class except the taxpayer himself. The tax in the end must be borne by our industrial activities, and we are foolish if, in our eagerness to escape our own share, we make such burdens so heavy on others that many of these activities must cease, and commodities that under fair conditions might be produced at home are replaced by imports from abroad.

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Fall Rats	4.00 to 2.00	Wolf, fine, cased No. 2	24.00 to 9.00
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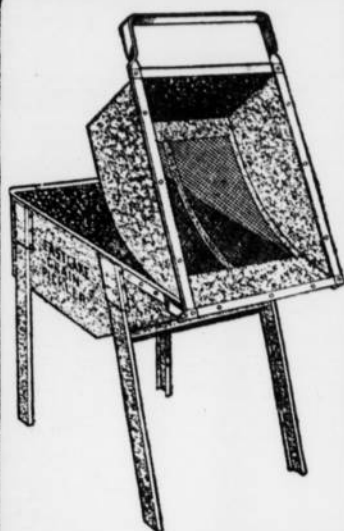
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1 Year	\$12.20	\$24.39	\$60.98	\$121.96
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3 Years	37.70	75.41	188.52	377.04

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GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

crease over the deposits of the two banks added together before amalgamation. Commercial loans were \$77,868,030 as compared with \$75,977,605 for the two institutions a year ago.

Leaving the comparison with the two former banks aside, the Nova Scotia reflected its strong position last year by increasing its dividend from 14 to 16 per cent. The sum of \$200,000 was written off bank premises account, as compared with \$150,000 for the Scotia alone the previous year, and \$100,000 was contributed to officers' pension fund, or double the amount for 1918. The balance carried forward is \$704,172, as compared with \$749,694 for Scotia alone a year ago.

A Marriage Policy

Those who appreciate the value of life insurance will be interested in a new form of policy which is being issued by one of the leading English companies known as the "marriage policy." This policy, in addition to providing a sum of money on the death of the assured or at the end of a fixed period, makes provision for the education of the children of the assured, not exceeding five in number, by the payment of a certain sum on their reaching the age of 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. The policy provides for alternative monetary benefits in the event that there are less than five children.

A policy under this plan provides for the payment of £500 at the expiration of 25 years or at the earlier death of the assured and in addition £100 in respect of each of the first five children born after the date of the policy who attain the age of 12, payable for five instalments of £20 each on the 12th and four subsequent birthdays as hereinbefore mentioned.

If a child dies between the ages of 12 and 16, the remaining instalments will be paid on the dates on which they would have been paid had the child lived. If the principal sum assured become payable before all the children have received the benefits, the latter will be paid on the appropriate dates whether the children survive or not. The scheme is not dependent on there being five children.

If there are less than that number or none at all, the educational benefits are added to and payable with the principal sum assured, which then would be a total of £1,000. Following are the premium rates:—

Age next Birthday	Yearly Premium £ s. d.	Age next Birthday	Yearly Premium £ s. d.
21	35 1 8	36	37 5 0
22	35 3 4	37	37 10 10
23	35 5 0	38	37 16 8
24	35 6 8	39	38 3 4
25	35 8 4	40	38 10 0
26	35 10 0	41	38 17 6
27	35 12 6	42	39 5 10
28	35 15 0	43	39 14 2
29	35 17 6	44	40 3 4
30	36 0 0	45	40 13 4
31	36 3 4	46	41 3 4
32	36 6 8	47	41 15 10
33	36 10 10	48	42 8 4
34	36 15 10	49	43 3 4
35	37 0 0	50	44 0 0

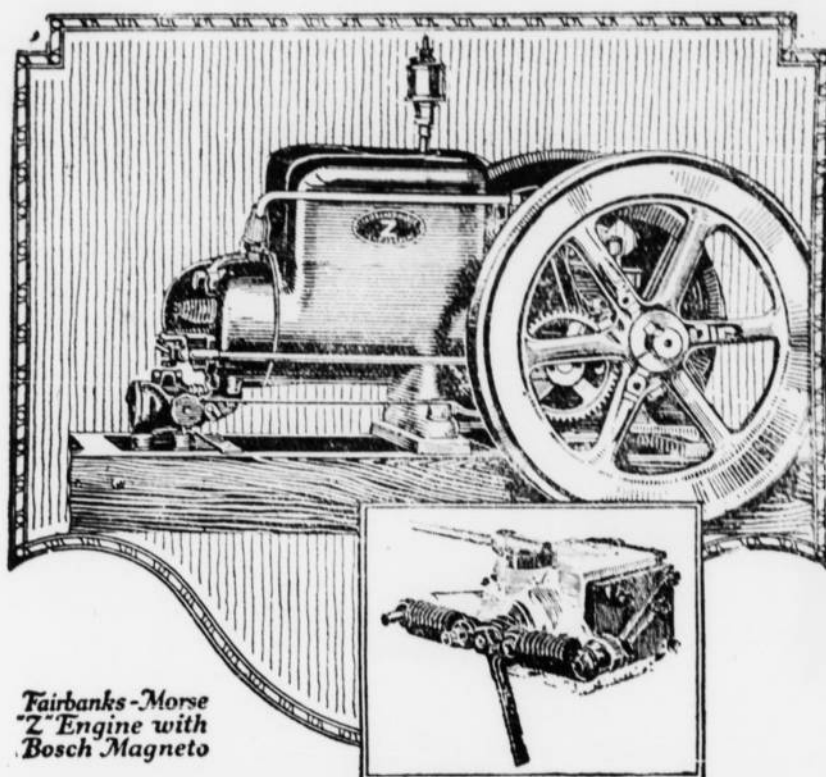
Judgment for Soldier Settlement Board

Ottawa.—In the first division court of the county of Carleton, Judge O'Brian has given judgment in favor of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, in a suit to recover livestock sold to H. B. Boyd by John F. Cornway, a soldier settler.

His Honor ruled that the stock was the property of the board till paid for and that the settler had no right to dispose of it until he had discharged his obligations.

The decision of Judge O'Brian is an important one as it clears away any doubt that may have existed concerning the right of soldier settlers to sell their livestock or implements without the consent of the board.

It is the intention to proceed against any settler who disposes of livestock or chattels, the ownership of which is vested in the Soldier Settlement Board and persons buying such property from settlers will likewise be prosecuted.



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"Z" Engine with
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Greater Engine Value

OVER 250,000 farmers bought the "Z" Engine. They know it is powerful, dependable, and practically fool-proof—truly a great engine. But now we announce the one addition which could possibly improve the "Z" performance—Bosch high-tension, oscillating magneto ignition. So let the "Z" dealer near you show you in detail this greater engine value. Every Bosch Service Station in Canada combines with "Z" dealers to give every farmer buyer a remarkably complete engine service.

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Because they are feeding on dry feed, they have no nourishing grasses, shrubs and warm sunshine. They get "off their feed," lose their appetite, lose flesh and do not produce as much milk, beef, etc.

Use Mickelson's Blue Cross Stock Food Tonics

It adjusts any intestinal disorder. Tones the system, makes the digestive organs perform their proper functions. Blue Cross Stock Food Tonics keep your stock fit and producing their best all the time.

Also try the Blue Cross Calf Meal, Brown Liniment and White Liniment, Colic Cures, Poultry Tonics, Hoof Ointment, Physic Balls and other Blue Cross Remedies.

We do not sell through the pedlar.
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Factory prices—shipped promptly—freshly made from our factory direct to you. You will lose money and miss a profit saved if you buy fencing—either woven wire, barbed wire, gates or other materials for fence building, if you do not first get our illustrated and completely descriptive literature, price list and order blank on

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Fencing. Ours is a money saving proposition for farmers. Sarnia Fence and Sarnia plan of direct selling and prompt shipping has earned the name and the fame of being the "best in Canada." Lowest in price. No profits but yours and ours. None but best materials used in manufacture. Skilled workmen employed. Business methods and honest dealing used with farmers. Satisfied customers and bank references to prove quality and our reliability. The money we save speaks louder for that phase of the square deal. Write about your fence plans. Let us tell you exact cost to your station. Let us help you work out your fence problems.

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SMOKE MEAT FREE!

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Write for Free Book "Kirstin Meat Handling Service" tells you from start to finish given reasons why the Kirstin is better, more efficient, and more convenient. Write for free book today.

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All-steel, fire-proof! Can't burn up and destroy meat. Can't burn down buildings. Can't freeze the flavor of meat. Smoke is air cooled! The Kirstin lasts longer and is better than wood—costs much less! Portable! Use in basement, kitchen or on porch. If satisfied, after 30 days trial, keep it. If not pleased, return at our expense. You don't risk a penny! Four easy ways to pay. Write for FREE Book and Special Agent's Proposition. Today!

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United Farmers of Manitoba

East Selkirk

A FEW weeks ago the first local association of the U.F.M. was organized in the town of East Selkirk. It is worthy of comment that this district, one of the oldest settled, if not the oldest in the province, has remained until now almost wholly detached from the influence of the organized farmers' movement. Whatever the explanation of this fact may be, the writer feels assured that this condition can in no sense be attributed to the apathy or indifference of the people themselves. The residents of the East Selkirk district are enthusiastic and progressive in all that makes for community betterment.

Three meetings were held during the week ending January 24, with the object of increasing the membership of the recently-organized local. The attendances were more than encouraging, and 53 new members were enrolled. This brings the total membership up to 80 with several thickly-settled districts still to be heard from. The local directors are determined to build up in their community the largest local association in the province of Manitoba and a co-operative trading centre second to none in Western Canada.

A pleasing feature of the work that is being undertaken is the splendid attempt to unite the English and non-English-speaking sections of the district. We know of no other movement that can hope to undertake this work with greater chances of success than the farmers' movement, and the results achieved at East Selkirk are inspiring and a happy augury so far as the future is concerned.—R. A. H.

Mobilize Our Forces

As evidence of the earnest determination of the farmers of our province to elect their full quota of members to the next federal parliament, the action of the Central political executive, which is working in conjunction with the Central board of the U.F.M., and the hearty response from the district association is conclusive.

During the last week, members of the executive visited the following districts which immediately swung into line and adopted the plan of organization suggested. They have at once taken very definite steps towards mobilizing the full voting strength of their constituencies behind our New National Policy.

Brandon is completing its canvass. Macdonald, at their district convention on the 22nd, arranged for organization by appointing F. B. Hogoboom, Oakville, as organizer and selecting eight captains for districts of eight townships each. A meeting of these captains will be held on Wednesday, the 28th, at Carman, when complete arrangements will be made for the appointment and instruction of 128 canvassers. Their district political committee appointed a finance committee of three: Thos. Wood, Elm Creek; W. J. Lovie, Holland; and A. Garnett, Carman, who will review accounts and authorize their payment from the fund of the constituency which will be held in trust by the Central office.

Provencher district board met in Winnipeg, January 24, when they subdivided their constituency into 12 sub-districts appointing captains for three of them, elected a finance committee and called another meeting for the 30th when they will appoint an organizer and complete their arrangements for organization.

Lisgar district met on Monday, the 26th, appointed a finance committee of three and sub-divided their constituency into seven districts, arranged for captains for four of them and hired A. D. Graig, Clearwater, as organizer. At this meeting one captain arranged for nearly all the canvassers for his sub-district.

Souris met on Monday also, and sub-divided by appointing R. F. Chapman, Ninga, as organizer for the east half of Souris constituency, and T. Beveridge, Melita, for the west half, with six sub-districts in each. Neepawa met on the 22nd inst., and having had their organizer, Ben Richardson, of Beaver, engaged for some time and their dis-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

trict captains already on the job, they decided to endorse Central's plan and to hold their drive on March 8, as suggested.

Swan River, Portage, Dauphin and Selkirk, are meeting this week to decide on their future plans for organization. The way the districts already visited have taken up this plan of organization shows plainly that our members are ready and anxious to be at work. When our plans are completed we will have over 1,600 of our members engaged in active organization on March 8.—C. H. B.

The Incomparable Issue

There are many lesser issues each with an importance of its own, but our people have before them one issue which is alone in its class—the issue of freeing the productive activities of the country from the paralyzing tariff incubus. As an immediate objective the radical readjustment of the fiscal system must take precedence of every other. Other things are pressing for attention, other reforms must come and come soon. But if the lords of tariff privilege are permitted to retain their seats and to rule parliament, the value of all else that may be obtained will be of little account. If the war debt is going to be saddled upon the basic industry, any imagined progress in things in general will be more than counterbalanced by the intolerable fiscal bondage that will have to be endured. The one thing that must not be left undone is the settling of the nations fiscal policy on a basis of equal rights to all.

There will be many attempts to side track this issue. In scores of ways the United Farmers will be urged to think about something else—to do something else. All the old methods, the annexation bogey, the patriotic stunt, the "fad and fancy" idea, the Bolshevik scare, the "occupational politics" notion—all of these and some new ones will be tried. The herring across the trail will tempt some. The "divide and conquer" policy will be applied if at all possible. The farmers will be told that they are being corralled by crafty leaders. In some quarters they will be accused of lining up with the Tories. In others they will be bitterly accused of being "a bunch of Grits." "Proof" will be offered that the move-

ment is departing from its principles, that its leaders are unworthy, that it is heading for destruction. The sane man will reflect that a body of privileged corporationists are out fighting for the means through which they expect to continue to enrich themselves, and that they do not scruple to spend millions nor to adopt any tactics that offer any hope of success. He will refuse to be caught with chaff or with bluster or with anything the purpose of which is to defeat the attainment of our Central and primary object.

For this task the federal constituencies are today, with more concentrated force, more co-ordinated method and more united and enthusiastic sentiment than ever before, lining up for action. From one after another comes the word of adoption of the proposals of the Central political executive. District organizers are being put on the job. Local areas are being delimited and assigned to captains who will be personally responsible for seeing that every township is provided with two canvassers who will interview every elector and seek to induce him to enroll in the provincial phalanx that is enlisting for the coming day of testing. These arrangements are being made over practically all the province. The week of March 8 will see the workers fully mobilized and between that date and the 13th it is expected that the province will practically complete organizing itself for the attainment of the one primary objective—the election of Manitoba's quota toward the defeat of special privilege and the realization of the New National Policy for Canada.

Arden Going Strong

Arden local met in annual meeting on December 15, with an attendance of about 60. Reports showed an enrollment of 95 men and seven women members, 16 meetings held and business done totalling \$18,249.56.

After business a social hour was much enjoyed, after which the women got together and organized a Women's Section with the following officers: President, Mrs. L. G. Thomson; vice-president, Mrs. R. J. Drysdale; secretary, Mrs. A. Thomson. The officers elected for the association were as follows: President, William Stockdale; vice-president, George M. Deveson; secretary, Lew G. Thomson; directors: George J. Chambers, J. W. Faust, T. J. Wray, J. W. Henderson, S. W. Watson and E. S. Haggerty. The association will be represented at Brandon and is looking forward to making 1920 the best year yet.

The Plan for Manitoba

Systematic Apportionment of Work

2. It is suggested that each constituency be subdivided into districts approximating eight townships in size. The district organizer will be responsible for placing over each of these a district captain who will be specifically entrusted with responsibility for that area. That is to say, ordinarily each district captain will be required to find 16 good men and true who will undertake each to canvass his half-township and report his work and remit the money collected. The suggestion is that the district captains, each of whom may be expected to have to give from a week to three weeks of his time to organizing his area, be paid \$3.00 per day and expenses. The canvassers' work which should be completed in a day or two at the most is expected to be gratis as the contribution of an interested worker in a great cause.

Object and Method of the Canvass

3. The object of the canvass ought to be clearly recognized and appreciated by every worker and by every contributor. It is not a snap victory in a constituency or in all the constituencies at the next election. The object is the organization of existent sentiment and principle to elect the largest possible number of supporters of the New National Policy and to lay broad and

THE political executive after carefully reviewing the situation have discussed plans for the effective prosecution of Manitoba's share in Canada's task of realizing in its public life the principles of the New National Policy, and have agreed to suggest to all the constituencies a common plan of operation. While these are not being "put over" the districts by any presumption of Central authority, and while in details there may continue to be "differences of administrations," it is desirable that the general plan of action shall be generally understood and its main features are here placed before our readers.

A Constituency Organizer

1. The work in every constituency is of such importance that it is considered desirable that one man should be called to give his whole time to seeing that every corner of every township is organized completely for the contest. It is suggested that he be paid a salary of \$150 per month and expenses, and that he be put on the job from February 1 till the drive is complete. His work will not be addressing meetings or discussing the movement or general propaganda. It will be that of securing a canvasser for every half township in the constituency, seeing that these men are equipped and instructed and pledged and that they do the work.

secure the foundations of an intelligent and interested and active electorate by the extension of the United Farmers' organization and continued circulation of its literature, periodical and occasional.

The method of the canvass is that which has come to be known as the "Six dollar proposition." This means that the amount to be solicited from the elector is \$6.00. The decision to make this the standard amount was arrived at after very careful and extended deliberation. It is not an arbitrary figure but designed to fully meet the actual necessities. The \$6.00 is made up of \$3.00 for The Guide, \$2.00 for U.F.M. membership fee and \$1.00 directly for the campaign fund. Of the \$3.00 for a new subscription to The Guide \$1.50 is returned and being added to the \$1.00 for campaign fund makes \$2.50 for that purpose.

To put it more formally, the detailed division of the \$6.00:—

\$2.50 for political action (\$1.00 direct and \$1.50 from The Guide).

\$1.00 to Central office for membership. 25c to U.F.M. district.

75c retained by U.F.M. local.

1.50 retained by The Guide.

Where this plan is followed four results may be expected:—

1st. The enrollment of the U.F.M. will be largely extended.

2nd. The Guide, as the organ of the movement, will be more widely circulated.

3rd. The campaign will be adequately supported.

4th. Another step will be taken toward the establishment of a thoroughly-informed and interested electorate as the necessary basis of a real democracy.

It is further suggested as to method, that after thorough preparation through the work of the district organizers and field captains and the supplying of the necessary report forms, receipt forms, etc., and complete instruction of all workers as to the details of what is required of them, the drive proper will commence on March 8 and the work shall be completed within that week.

Central Accounting

4. The provincial association is advancing the money for the printing and other initial expenses, and, solely with a view to economy and efficiency in handling the funds, it is suggested that every canvasser remit direct to the Central office in Winnipeg, where a special staff will be placed in charge of the accounting. The proper amounts from each remittance will be remitted to local and district and The Guide, and the amounts specifically for the campaign fund deposited to the credit of the individual constituency and at the call always of the duly constituted authorities in the constituency organization. This entirely excludes Central control or manipulation of funds and at the same time guarantees efficient and accurate disposal of the reports and remittances as they come in. For the service thus rendered it is suggested that districts vote 20 per cent. of their fund to the provincial association. It is not proposed to build up a fund to be used centrally in political work, but simply to provide for the necessarily large expenses of the work done in putting on the campaign.

Advertising, Literature and Forms

5. The Central political executive will undertake to give publicity to the canvass throughout the province and to provide all necessary literature. Forms have already been prepared and are being sent out, including district captains' pledge, canvassers' pledge, canvassers' report and receipt forms for canvassers' use.

It is urgently requested that local officers and workers do their utmost to commend and further the work, co-operating with the organizers, captains and canvassers and facilitating the work in every available way.

Let us recognize that this is Manitoba's special responsibility and that the more completely the work can be done now the surer our victory will be, and the more completely our movement will be established in the province.

For any further particulars address:

D. G. McKenzie,
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PULL STUMPS AT 5c!

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Amazing Offer!
To prove these claims, we will ship you any size or style Kirstin on THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL—not one penny in advance. If pleased pay low price in small monthly payments. If not pleased, return at our expense.

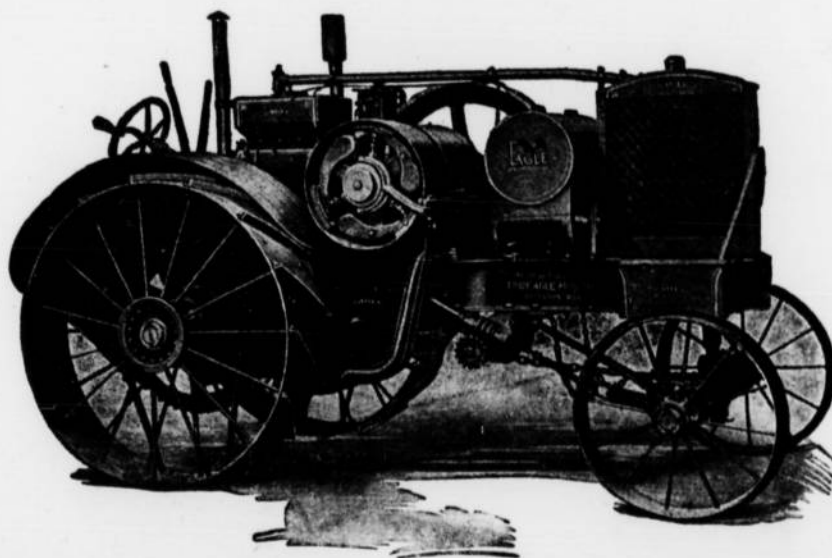
Labor scarcity no longer prevents ANY man pulling STUMPS! One man alone handles, operates this famous Kirstin one-man CLUTCH Stump Puller! No help needed! No horses! Leverage principle gives man giant's power—enables you to pull stumps big, little, green, rotten, low-cut, tap-rooted—or brush! Pulls them quickly! EASILY! CHEAPLY!! A record breaking 30 Days FREE TRIAL to prove astounding superiority! Clear one acre from one anchor—think of it! No longer is labor scarcity a good excuse for stumps.

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Now, send for this big FREE book which illustrates and describes the famous Kirstin puller. Tells how farmers made from \$300 to \$500, from a few acres of newly cleaned land. Write for it to-day.

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- SIMPLE, POWERFUL CLUTCH**—Look at it. Nothing could be simpler and easier to get at than this powerful friction clutch. Anyone can take it apart and put it together again quickly.
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Give the Eagle Tractor as careful attention as you do a good work horse, and it will always be ready to serve you just as faithfully as your horse. They are durable and dependable. Built in three-plow and four plow sizes. Send us your name on a postal and receive our catalog, which tells all about the Eagle, the simplest tractor built. You will like it.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Get the Boys

SOME of the locals are realizing the immense opportunity for good which exists in getting the boys of the district interested. Director S. S. Sears, Nanton, who is a live sport enthusiast, is taking a special interest in this work, as the following letter shows:—

Dear Mr. Higginbotham: Received your letter re junior branch, with enclosure from Lousana local, for which I thank you. I am keenly alive to the possible accomplishments for good through junior organization, provided there are not too many restrictions and supervision by "grown ups" imposed upon the boys in their work. They must be made to feel their responsibility. They must work out their own problems in their own way. Of course there should be some definite systematic plan of action, whereby the boys do all the work, have their own officers, carry on their own meetings, and collect their own dues.

In my humble opinion the reason we have made such little progress in responsible government is the fact that we have allowed boys to be boys in the same old way. That is: there has never been enough attention paid to the direction of the surplus energies of our boys along constructive lines rather than destructive lines. It is easier and takes less time to give the boy a hammer and an old box, allowing him to tear it to pieces rather than showing him how to build it up. The first law of life is action, the more action the more life. If we can harness that activity there is a tremendous amount of good that can be done. Not alone for the present would this fill a long-felt want, but it would be of greater importance to the future, as these boys would and should be tackling problems of government in a miniature way and would realize the power bound up in the vote, a knowledge too little understood at the present time.

I have written to the Boy's Brotherhood Republic of Chicago, a club of over 600 members, where they are doing a wonderful work among the boys who thought there was only one way to have excitement, for which all real live boys crave. According to the story of one "gang", before the B.B.R. took hold of them 15 per cent were bank robbers, 80 per cent pickpockets, 50 per cent carried guns at all times. Now, according to their leaders, 98 per cent are straight and are making good citizens. The ages range to 18 years of age. If Miss Kidd would write to Boys' Brotherhood Republic, 839 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., asking them for their constitution and by-laws I am sure she would receive some valuable suggestions for her work.

Anything that I can do to assist I am at your disposal.—S. S. Sears.

Mrs. Hefferman Applies

After a couple of years of spasmodic racing, intermingled with occasional balky stunts, it seems that at last we have settled down to a steady gait, as shown by the number of applicants for membership at our annual meeting on January 10. Happily the meeting was not composed entirely of men for the inspiration installed by Miss Archibald at her meeting in December has borne fruit and quite a few women applied for membership, one of these being Mrs. Hefferman, an aged lady who always believed in old order of gov-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta

by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

ernment and especially the present one, but has been converted to the U.F. system of obtaining justice and equality for all. The surprise occasioned by her request for a membership card was only equalled by the enthusiasm shown when the chairman suggested that as Mrs. Hefferman was the first woman to personally apply for membership she be presented with a life membership by our local. Needless to say the suggestion was received with ringing cheers and the wish was expressed that she may live long to use it for the benefit of her country.

As a strong new local has been organized only five miles away, due to Miss Archibald's activities, we have lost some of our old, consistent members, but having just elected an enthusiastic board of directors, we expect to keep our number up to the average.—J. F. Kelly, secretary, Bulwark local.

Rafn at Egremont

A meeting was held at the residence of Mr. A. Paguin, on January 9, 1920, called by Mr. J. O'Brien to consider what action should be taken in connection with the political movement of the farmers. Mr. Rafn, of Bon Accord was the speaker for the evening, and in a good address explained the Farmers' Platform and the political stand taken by them, to the members present. It was in the debate and questioning after the address that Mr. Rafn showed his good qualities to advantage, the questions being answered clearly, satisfactorily, and to the point. The members did not show much enthusiasm, but a feeling of being out for business seemed to pervade the whole meeting. A political unit was formed, all the ladies and men present subscribed their names to the list, and a temporary committee was appointed to carry on the work previous to submitting it to the next general meeting of the Egremont local, which will be on the 17th of this month, when the business will be taken up more fully in the details, officers elected and a program decided upon. The meeting broke up with every prospect of a useful future.—Harold Wing, Egremont local.

Annual Meetings

Parr

A feature of the program at our annual meeting and banquet was the address of J. Higginbotham, political director for the Hand Hills provincial riding. At the close of the meeting,

which was full of enthusiasm and good fellowship, all present sat down to abundantly spread tables. At the close of the feast, E. J. Clark, acting as toast master, gave a short talk on Things Done and To Be Done by the U.F.A., and was followed by a number of speakers.—Floyd A. Alspach, secretary, Parr local.

Alliance

The members of this local held their annual meeting recently, at which nearly 50 were present. Officers for 1920 were elected.

We have a total membership of 116, an increase of 48 over last year. Our members are very enthusiastic over the U.F.A. work, especially the political side of it, as they consider the only way for them to get a square deal is through political action.

We also discussed the insurance situation in this district and as ninety per cent of the farmers are U.F.A. members, we see no reason why we shouldn't handle our own insurance business.—Frank H. Clements, secretary Alliance local.

Berrywater

The annual meeting of the Berrywater local held recently was very well attended. The U.F.W.A. held their meeting in the afternoon and afterwards attended the men's meeting, giving the affairs a social aspect. The secretary reported 24 paid-up members in the local and 18 in the political association. A lunch, provided by the retiring officers, was partaken of before the meeting adjourned.—P. J. Haslam, secretary.

Homewood

The Homewood local held their annual meeting at the home of one of the members on December 30, and after the election of officers for the new year and a review of the work of the past year by the president, a social evening brought to a close the end of the second year of the local's existence. The president, Mr P. Hecko, and the secretary, F. H. Herbert, were re-elected for another year. The officers and members are all agreed that the local has been of much personal and public benefit during the past year and we are looking forward with optimism to the future.

The local had 23 paid-up members for 1919 and we held 14 regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of 15 members. The local is keenly interested in the political organization and we have 23 paid-up political

members, being the largest number of paid-up political members of any local in the Strathcona constituency at this date. We have subscribed and sent \$26.00 to the Central office relief fund for dry areas. The local has taken an active interest in the affairs of the district by discussion and debates on municipal hospitals, consolidated schools, hail insurance, the herd law, and political questions in general. We are also taking a leading part in trying to introduce wide sleighs in the district.

The local joined with two other locals in the keeping of a special U.F.A. Sunday also in the holding of a joint U.F.A. picnic. We are starting the new year with 27 paid-up members, four more than we had at any time last year and we intend to make a special effort to have every farmer in our area a member of the local. We are meeting at the homes of the members every two weeks during the winter and are hoping and looking forward to be of still more use and service to each other and the community in the future than we have in the past.—F. H. Herbert, secretary.

Prawda

The annual meeting of the members of Prawda local was held in the Ukrainian Farmers' temple. Since the local has been in existence only a short time the members have not made much progress in becoming acquainted with the aims and problems of the U.F.A. They have, however, a membership of 24 for 1920, and expect to have a prosperous year.—N. Chrapko, secretary, Prawda local.

St. Elmo

The St. Elmo local held its annual meeting in the St. Elmo school-house. The meeting was well attended and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, S. A. Sheppard; vice-president, J. Hilton; secretary-treasurer, C. Coffin; directors, J. W. Sims, O. S. Sims, M. L. Sutton, W. Sheppard, and G. E. Bower.

New Organizations

A new local has been organized at Cereal recently to be known as the Tipperary local. G. A. Manson is president, and Herb Seablom is secretary. This local commences with a membership of 19, and expect to double this number before spring.

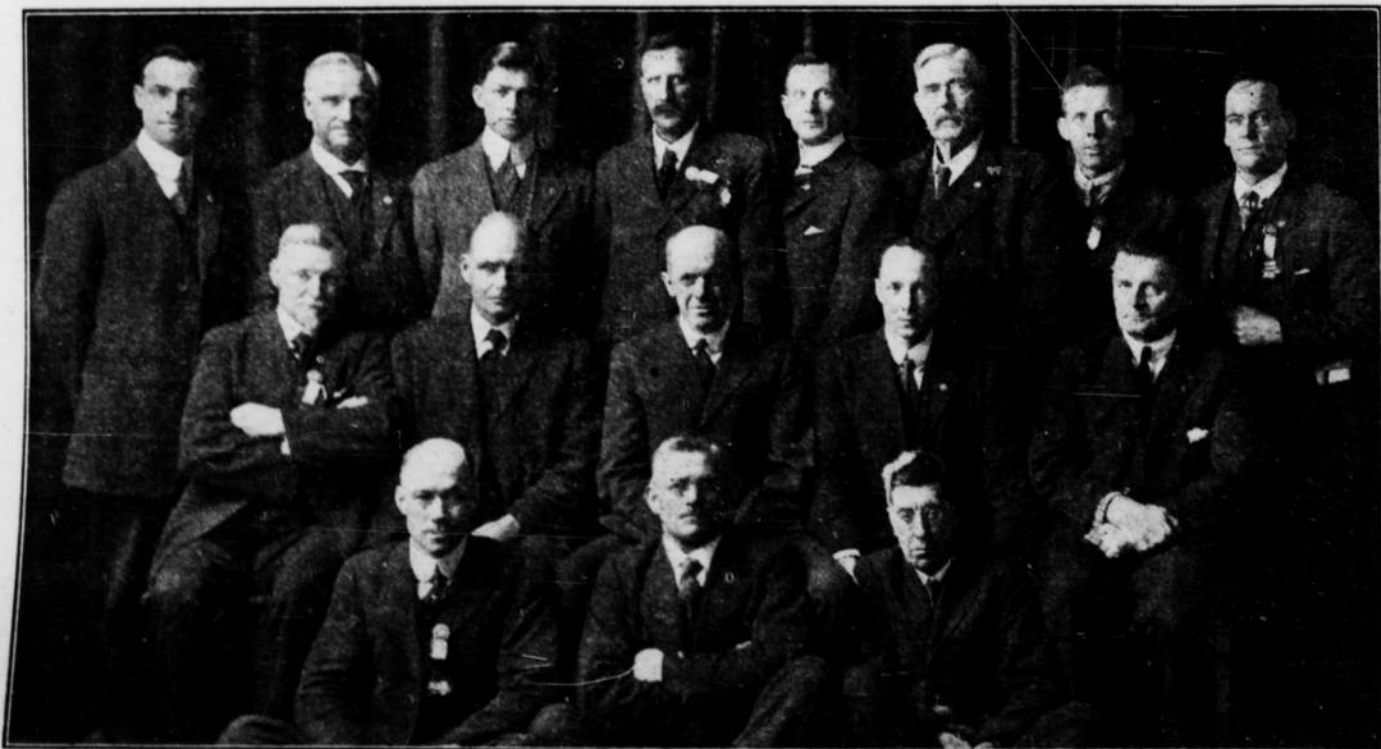
Director Forster has been successful in organizing a local recently to be known as Rook local. C. W. Jordan, of Pollockville is president, and Joseph F. Brownell, of Earlstone is secretary. This local starts with a paid-up membership of 29.

A new local has been organized at Bellis, Alta., of which Milke Halichy was elected president and John Rapcean, secretary. The local starts with a membership of 17.

The Lanfine local has been organized recently. S. J. Caskey is president and W. M. Saunders is secretary, both of Lanfine.

Director Harris has been successful in organizing a local at Oyen to be known as the Oyen local. Rufus Cates is president and W. Y. A. Walker is secretary.

We have prospects of a little better local this year than last, as we have several other members in sight.—James B. Johnston, secretary, Silver Lake local.



Board of United Farmers of Alberta, 1920.

Left to right, back row, G. A. Forster, Chas. H. Harris, S. S. Sears, C. H. McFarquhar, H. Higginbotham, W. F. Bredin, H. E. Spencer, Lawrence Peterson. Middle row, Rice Sheppard, P. Baker, H. W. Wood, A. C. Muir, H. Greenfield. Front row, L. M. Gaetz, Andrew Rafn, F. W. Smith.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Trading Convention

By J. B. Musselman

FOR the first time since the association opened a trading department at the Central offices in 1914, for the purpose of supplying its locals in a wholesale or brokerage way with certain commodities which they might respectively purchase for their members collectively, the affairs of that branch of the business are to be dealt with in a separate convention called for the purpose. As this will be the first meeting of its kind it has been considered opportune to place before as many of our members as possible fuller information regarding its origin, its character and its purposes.

Debenture Stock \$200,000

From the beginning the business of this department has been accounted separately from the general activities of the association, but the reports of the department were given in full to the general convention. Many discussions arose out of these reports and in each year there have been those who did not like to see the time of the general meeting taken up with these matters when many important resolutions on political, economic and other public issues could not be fully deliberated.

Until last convention practically no capital had been invested in the trading department. At that meeting the association authorized an issue of \$500,000 of debenture stock, being an investment very much in the nature of preference shares in a joint stock company. This debenture stock was sold to individual members only, the class of debentures held by the affiliated incorporated locals being of a somewhat different character in that it ranks on the assets in the way that ordinary shares in a joint stock company do and is known as capital debentures.

The convention also decided that when \$200,000 or more of debentures had been subscribed for, a convention should be called of representatives of holders of both classes of them, and this is the trading convention called for February 10, the day preceding the general convention at Saskatoon.

Only for Trading Delegates

The trading convention will not be open to the public because it is strictly a business meeting. No one will be entitled to standing except the delegates representing the debenture holders and carrying proper credentials. The Central executive has, however, taken the liberty of inviting all delegates coming to the general convention to be present at the trading convention to hear the reports because it is not intended to repeat the same before the general meeting the following day. It will be within the power of the official delegates representing debenture holders to permit the delegates to the general convention who may be present to ask questions or even to make suggestions, and, doubtless, there will be many who will be delegates to both the trading and the general conventions.

Business of Trading Convention

Many important matters will require to be dealt with by the trading convention. A complete statement of the affairs of the trading department will be submitted and it will be the function of the convention to decide on matters of general policy for the future guidance of the business of this department.

The calamitous crop failure of 1919 left on the hands of those responsible for supplying binder twine to the farmers of the West a very large quantity of this commodity, as is shown by the hitherto unheard of tonnage of twine on hand in the great transportation warehouses at the head of the lakes. The trading department of the association, being one of the large suppliers of twine for Saskatchewan, is amongst those who, owing to the inability of its patrons to take delivery of the twine secured for them, is carrying a considerable quantity over the season. In any year such a carry-over would be a heavy drain on the finances of the department and a considerable

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina

charge on its narrow margin of earnings by way of interest, storage and insurance. This year, however, the indications point to a decrease in value as well. There is an over-supply of sisal fibre in the world, with a consequent material reduction in the price, therefore, there is every prospect for lower prices on binder twine for 1920 than obtained in 1919, though at the time of writing no prices have been announced by the great American manufacturers for domestic consumption. A New Zealand twine has been offered for Vancouver delivery at a stated price, and of an apparently good quality, but as this runs only 450 feet to the pound, and as it would require to be warehoused and reshipped at the dealer's expense, it offers no fair basis for comparison.

Binder Twine Supplies

The whole problem of twine supplies for the members of the association is one of very great importance, and is all too little understood by the farmers generally who are absolutely dependent upon binder twine for the mere possibility of harvesting their crops. It is anticipated, therefore, that an interesting discussion will centre around this question and the management is taking pains to have on hand for the use of the convention information concerning conditions in the countries producing the raw material for twine and of the trade generally. There will also be a report on the later experiments in twine production from western flax straw.

Since last convention the trading de-

partment has closed out its branch offices at Winnipeg, and ceased issuing the mail order catalog which it had formerly issued. This branch of the business was found to be too heavy a financial drain on the department to warrant its further continuance.

The convention will require to deal with the whole question of the future policy of this department. Under this heading will arise such subjects as the following: What line of commodities shall be handled? If any of these require warehousing? At any of these points shall the association purchase or build a warehouse or warehouses? What shall be the policy of the trading department with regard to local points of distribution? Shall it take over such local co-operative businesses as request this action and shall it open business at local points? If so what shall be the nature of such business and how shall the capital be raised for carrying it on?

A Full Day Reserved

It is anticipated then that the trading convention will require the entire day and evening of Tuesday, February 10, and provision for this has been made on the convention program. There will be submitted to it only such reports as are necessary for its guidance. Of course, it will not be competent for the convention to deal with subjects other than those immediately connected with the business and policy of the trading department. No addresses have been provided for so that every facility will obtain for full deliberation, and as neither the public nor the press will be admitted the utmost freedom of dis-

cussion may take place without fear of being reported to the public and, perhaps, misunderstood and misinterpreted. The trading convention also will elect two nominees for the Central Board and Central Executive, and make such recommendations to the general convention as it may decide.

Responsibility for the policies of the department in future will have to rest with the trading convention in a very large measure, though, of course, the general convention will have power to reject its recommendations if it so sees fit.

Resolutions will also be introduced suggesting changes to the regulations under which representation to this gathering is secured, some being of the opinion that this should be broadened.

Appreciates Outspokenness

"I am writing this letter to show my appreciation of your fearless, outspoken opinions of principles"; is the concluding sentence of a communication received from J. J. Cassidy, of Kerrobert, by J. B. Musselman, Central secretary of the Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Cassidy's letter is as follows:—"Although we are not acquainted yet I read your address at Saskatoon, in The Star, and my opinion is that the farmers will never be more ready to go into politics than at the present time."

"The trouble in the past, especially in Ontario, was the old parties had too firm a hold on them! Pardon me if I give the following experience. I organized the County of York, Ontario, in the interests of the patrons of indus-

friends for years separated on the question."

Plessis G.G.A.

During the first week of January the annual meeting of the Plessis G.G.A. local was held in the Dorgan School-house, which was largely attended.

The secretary's report showed a membership of 67; being an increase of six over the previous year; which, in view of three successive crop failures, is encouraging.

The following officers were appointed for 1920: President, A. Hatfield; vice-president, M. A. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Murdoch; directors: W. J. Kattie, Robert Burns, W. J. Dorgan, J. Hatfield, Matt Kline and John Johnson. Membership committee: Arthur Slater, Alex. Jan, William Dawson and D. M. Murdoch. Social committee: O. Hatfield, A. Clifton, M. A. Morrison, Mrs. Robert Burns, Mrs. A. Hatfield and Mrs. W. J. Kattie.

Richard Sephton, of Theresa, one of the sub-organizers for district No. 2, addressed the meeting on The New National Policy, which, he explained in a very able manner. At the close of his address he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Convention Program

Monday and Tuesday

Trading convention all day and evening.

Wednesday

General convention; president's address; report of Central board. Afternoon, report of executive; financial statement and resolutions. Evening, sing-song; address by Miss Mary P. McCallum on Women and Political Activities; address by J. B. Musselman on The Association and the New Political Group.

Thursday

Morning, resolutions. Afternoon, resolutions and election of president and vice-president. Evening, addresses by Hon. T. A. Crerar, G. P. Chipman, and greetings from fraternal delegates.

Friday

Morning, report of Women's Section and election of directors. Afternoon, resolutions. Evening, organization plans for 1920.

Women's Section Program

Tuesday

Meeting of board of directors; opening of convention; president's address; reports of special committees. Afternoon, fraternal greetings; address by Mrs. Sandford; resolutions and discussion; addresses by Mrs. McNaughtan and Miss Margaret McKillop.

Wednesday

Afternoon, Report of Council of Immigration of Domestic Help by Mrs. McNaughtan; election of president, vice-president and board of directors.

Thursday

Joint sessions with general convention all day.

Friday

Afternoon, address by Miss De Lury; resolution and unfinished business.

Sleepers for Assiniboia Delegates

In order to accommodate the delegates going to the Grain Growers' Convention, which will be held in Saskatoon, on February 10-13, from the Weyburn-Assiniboia, Shaunavon-Assiniboia, and Moose Jaw-Assiniboia lines, one C.P.R. standard sleeper is being chartered, to leave Assiniboia on the regular train, at 2 p.m. Monday, February 9, returning to same point on Saturday, February 14, at 1 p.m. Standard-sleeper rates are somewhat higher than tourist (which could not be supplied). These sleepers will reach Saskatoon at 6.30 a.m. on the first day of the convention and will be parked conveniently for occupation at night, during the convention.

Berths in them can only be sold for full five days, and all applications for same should be forwarded at once to C. H. W. Emery, Assiniboia, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

AT

Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

try, from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, just previous to the elections in the early '90's, and after I came home—I lived in the County of Middlesex—I suggested to some of the boys that we bring out a patron farmer; which was agreed to. There and then we told off two for each township in the riding, who notified the farmers to meet in convention the following Saturday. On such short notice we had the largest attended convention ever held in the riding.

A Gerrymandered Constituency

"We brought out a candidate, in a gerrymandered constituency, with a 260 majority to fight. We won for our man. That was 25 years ago and it did not cost us \$25 for speakers."

"Also, while in York County a few months previous, I addressed five public meetings every week, for six months, and everywhere I found the farmers anxious for the effort to measure swords with the old parties. Generally speaking, of course, some of those who had been and still were the forward men in the old parties looked on with suspicion; but did not oppose. I believe the Grain Growers could make a clean sweep in both federal and provincial elections."

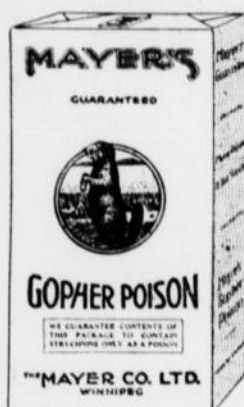
"I also read your article in The Guide on Religion in the Schools. I think Premier Martin was too indefinite when he told the ministers, when they decided what they wanted, he would provide the machinery to carry it into effect. I agree with you fully. Teach religion in the home and the church. We fought that question in Ontario and parties who had been the best

Protect Your Seed! Insure Bigger Crops!

Don't Give the Gophers a Chance

Start a war of extermination early in the season and rid your fields of the pests that thrive on seed grain.

MAYER'S GUARANTEED Gopher Poison



Will Save You Many Dollars

Has been selected by the U.G.G. owing to the fact that it contains more strychnine than most other gopher poisons. You can rely upon it absolutely to do its work perfectly. Gopher poison cannot be sent by mail. Club together with your neighbors and save on express charges.

Send your Orders to any U.G.G. Branch or Buy your Supply at any U.G.G. Elevator Point.

Prices f.o.b. all Branches

Single Package, 14-oz., 100-acre size. Package 1.00
Lots of one dozen packages 11.00
Cases of three dozen packages. Per case 31.00

Special arrangements for supplying associations and municipalities. Write for Particulars.

U.G.G. Rocker Grain Picklers THEY DO QUICK WORK

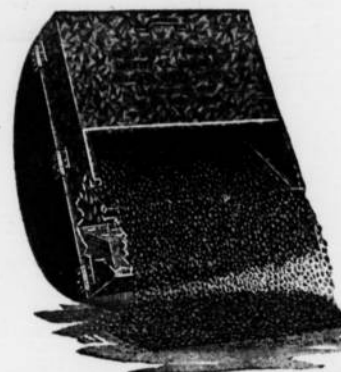
Complete Immersion of Your Seed Grain is What Counts—Every Farmer Knows that Seed Grain Must be Treated to Avoid Smut. The Only Question is, "What is the Best Method?"

Government Experiments Have Proven



This Shows the Pickler Complete, Standing on its Rockers.

that seed grain completely immersed in Formalin gives a yield of seven bushels per acre more than grain merely sprinkled with the same solution. The extra profits you make from one acre of land more than pays for a U.G.G. Rocker Grain Pickler. Figure this out for yourself. At the present price of wheat the seven extra bushels that you get from each acre you seed is more than \$15 in extra profits—more than enough to pay for this machine. This U.G.G. Rocker Grain Pickler accomplishes complete immersion of the grain properly prepares it for seeding in the shortest possible time and with least effort on the part of the operator. One man can treat from 50 to 100 bushels of grain per hour, and the Pickler can be operated on the granary floor or in a wagon box.



This shows how solution is saved. It drains back into solution chamber when pickler is in position to dump treated grain.

Formaldehyde

You must treat your grain with Formaldehyde to prevent smut. Government statistics show that seed immersed in Formaldehyde increases the yield seven bushels per acre.

Associations can handle Formaldehyde to great advantage for their members.

Supplied in 100-lb. kegs, 200-lb. kegs and 400-lb. barrels.

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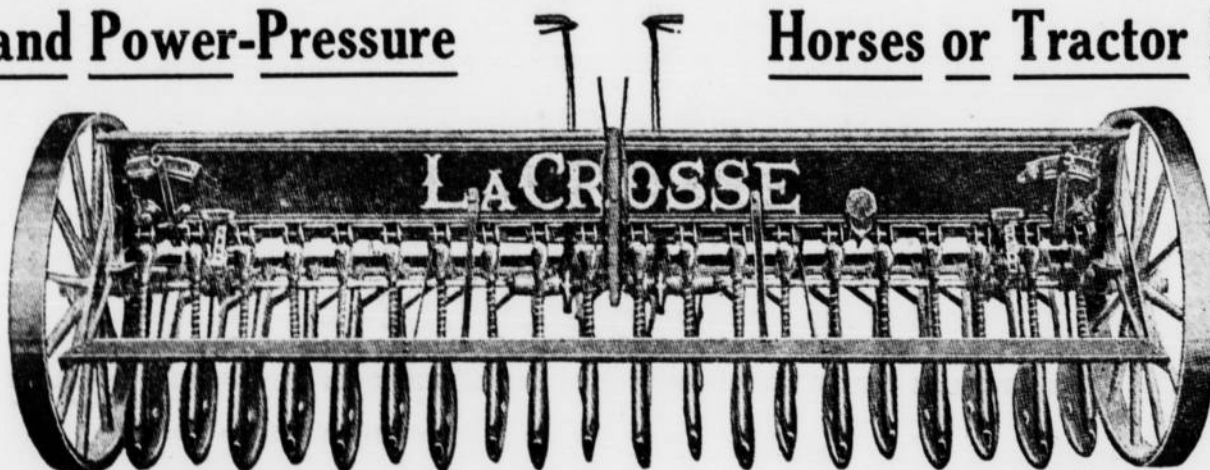
Price complete, delivered to any railway station in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, or to any point East and South of Edmonton.

Weight 47 lbs. **\$12.50** Order from Nearest Branch

Power-Lift and Power-Pressure

Horses or Tractor Do the Work

The First and Original Drill to have Power-Lift and Power-Pressure



Positively the Peer of all Perfected Seeding Machines—Bar None

Sow Two Acres More Every Day with this U.G.G. La Crosse Power-Lift and Power-Pressure Drill

But do not Think that Power-Lift and Power Pressure are the Only Features of this Drill.

They are not. Without these features La Crosse Drills would still be the best and most dependable machines of their kind on the market. Their design, the material that go into their construction, and the workmanship and finish all combine to make it stand out—alone—as the peer of all seeding machines. It is the machines you want, and must have, if you expect to get all you pay out your money for.

You can do it without question—two acres a day more than you can sow with any drill made with the old, slow and hard-working way of raising and lowering by hand, and stopping twice at each turn.

Then there is the saving of labor and effort at each turn. If you have ever driven a drill you know that it is mighty hard and strenuous work to raise and lower by hand—by sheer strength.

Now, in comparison, just imagine the pleasure and convenience of making the turns without a stop—without effort on your part—with just a touch of the trip levers. That's why La Crosse Grain Drills are replacing others all over the country.

If You Want a Seed Drill at All You Want Power-Lift and Power-Pressure.

Send for 1920 Spring Catalog Ready February 10th

It is the most complete book ever issued by this Company and should be in the hands of every farmer in Western Canada.

The book contains color illustrations and full detailed descriptions and prices of U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drills for both power-lift and hand-lift designs. If you are interested in a seed drill of any kind you should have a copy of this book before buying. Send for it and be ready.

If you are on the U.G.G. mailing list you will receive a copy. If you are not, you should send in your name and address at once to ensure getting a copy promptly.

Before you buy a Seed Drill of any kind, write for the U.G.G. 1920 Catalog—Ready Feb. 10th

Address the U.G.G. Branch Nearest Your Location

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

An Investment Department For Farmers

An Investment Service for Farmers is the latest Department of the business of the Organized Farmers to be developed. Offices of the Investment Department of United Grain Growers' Securities Company, Limited, are now open in Winnipeg and in Calgary.

In addition to this new Department, the Securities Company, as is well known, has already been operating for some time a Land Department and an Insurance Department. The new Department will bring to Farmers information and service that has not previously been easily available to them. It will enable farmers who have surplus funds on hand to place them in the best forms of investment, such as Bonds, Debentures, or Mortgages. It will give information and advice on questions of Insurance, of Mortgage Renewals, on Company Shares that Farmers are interested in or are asked to buy, and other financial matters.

A service of this kind is needed by farmers, and indeed would be useful to many city people also. The thrifty person who has been able to accumulate some savings is entitled to see those savings grow, as they will grow when properly invested; but because of the apparent difficulty in making sound investments or lack of information about the best investments, many saving funds are allowed to lie in the Bank drawing only Savings Bank interest, or else they are lost in speculation. Now a man who has money on hand can safely get more than Savings Bank interest for it, and a proper investment is a much better way of making his money grow than is speculation.

Take Farm Land Mortgages for example. These are recognized as being one of the best forms of investment in Canada, combining, as they do, security and a good rate of interest. The large Investors, such as Insurance and Trust Companies place millions of dollars in such channels, but the man with a small amount of money to invest often makes no attempt at Mortgage investments because he does not know how to go about getting a good one.

The Securities Company, since it was established in 1917, has been gradually increasing the value of its services to the Farmers of Western Canada. First the Land Department established an improved method of buying Farm Lands. Then the Insurance Department began writing Hail and Fire Insurance, and later developed a special form of Mutual Fire Insurance policy backed by six strong Mutual Farmers' Fire Insurance Companies. A special Grain Growers' Accident and Illness Policy was obtained, giving Farmers better conditions than they had previously been able to get. Other forms of insurance, such as Automobile and Livestock have been arranged.

Now that the Investment Department is established United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited gives a well-rounded financial service to Farmers, so when any financial matter is in question the advice may be given:—Write to the Organized Farmer in Business.

The Investment Department of the Securities Company will provide a channel through which the small investor as well as the large one can place his money out on Farm Mortgages.

Other forms of investment favored by the large Companies who know how best to take care of money, are Bonds and Debentures. Until the War Loan and Victory Bond Campaigns these investments were hardly ever handled except by the large Companies or rich individuals. The new Department of the Securities Company will make it easy to place money in such investments as Municipal Debentures and other bonds, as well as Government issues.

War Loan Bonds, Victory Bonds and other Securities owned by Farmers may be sold at current market values through the Investment Department.

Advice and information on financial matters is often required, whether in making an investment or in taking out an insurance policy, in disposing of securities or in placing the funds of an estate to the best advantage. The Securities Company will be ready to give service in such cases without charge and enquirers will be at liberty to make use of the information or not as they see fit.

Shares in United Grain Growers Limited

All enquiries for Shares in United Grain Growers Limited will be handled through the Investment Department, either from Farmers who desire to become Shareholders of the Company or Shareholders increasing their investment.

The world's welfare will be, to a great extent, determined by the dairy farmer's efficiency in the production of dairy foods.

(Signed)
P. M. SHARPLES

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

Does your present separator skim clean at any speed?

—SHARPLES does.

Does your separator produce cream of even density at any speed?

—SHARPLES does.

Has your separator a simple bowl, no discs, washed in a jiffy?

—SHARPLES has.

Has your separator a knee-low supply tank and automatic oiling?

—SHARPLES has.

Is your separator made by an all-American manufacturer, the world's largest and the pioneer American Separator manufacturer?

—SHARPLES is.

THE Sharples is the "Suction-feed" separator. All others are "fixed-feed" machines. No matter what the make of your present separator, the Sharples is so much more efficient (so far ahead mechanically) that it will pay you to scrap your inefficient "fixed-feed" and install the Sharples Suction feed.

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SUCTION - FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

There are more Sharples Suction-feed Separators in use today than any other make—American or foreign.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.

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DELICIOUS WINTER CAUGHT FRESH FROZEN FISH Direct from the Lakes to you.

Whitefish, dressed, per lb. 12c
Lesser Whitefish, dressed, per lb. 10c
Trout, dressed, per lb. 15c
Jackfish, dressed, per lb. 8c
Pickrel (Yellow Pike), per lb. 11c
Halibut, dressed and headed, per lb. 21c
Red Salmon, dressed and headed, lb. 23c
Boxes Free.

Write for any assortment wanted.

CASH WITH ORDER. All Fish Guaranteed.
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Wallace Fish Co.

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Wm. Bourke & Co. TANNERS BRANDON, MAN.

Highest Prices Paid for Hides,
Furs, Etc. — Prompt Returns.

We do first-class Tanning. Robe-making
our specialty. Write for Prices and
Shipping Tags.

References: Merchants Bank, Brandon.

A Review of the Hog Situation

By P. M. Abel

THE most discouraging feature of the Canadian livestock industry at the present time is the predicament into which hog raisers have fallen. Signs of approaching collapse in the hog market have been perceptible for some months and heavy liquidation has gone on to such an extent that agricultural publications have been besieged with requests to undertake a campaign which would assist in checking the continued heavy selling of breeding stock. These requests have met with indifference because there was nothing to say; the situation did not warrant heavy hold-

when delivered to the butcher. Third, the pigs were comfortably housed and, consequently, less grain went into the production of body heat. Fourth, the Ottawa pigs were raised closer to market and transportation charges were proportionally lighter. On the other hand Mr. McPhail's figures are applicable where low grade grain is fed. By splitting the difference we arrive at a figure which represents fairly what a close system of cost-accounting would reveal on most western farms, with the understanding that the expert feeder, with good equipment and a favorable

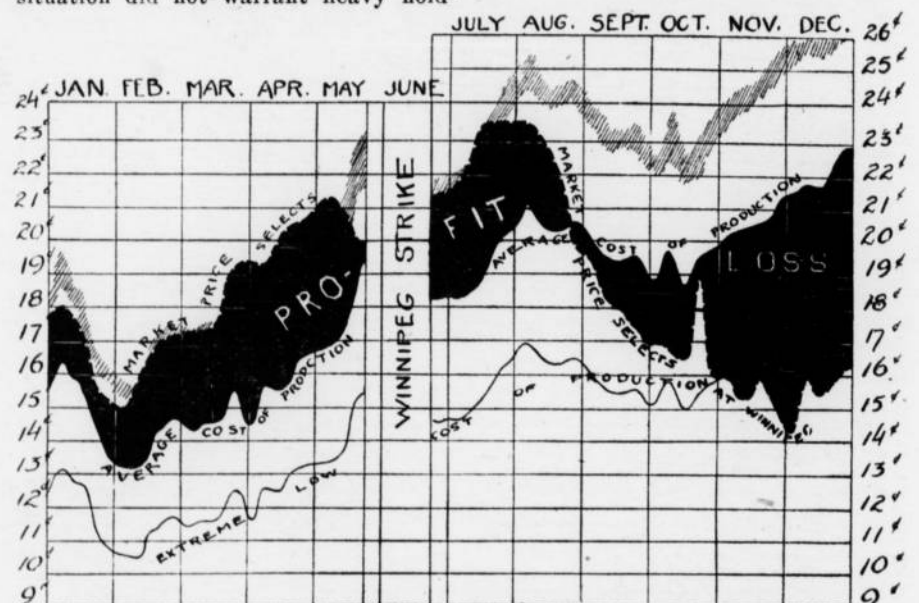


Fig. I.—Comparing Cost of Production and Market Price of Hogs During 1919.

ings, farmers were doing the logical thing. At the same time a policy of silence is fruitless, it is better to drag out such facts as can be obtained and apply our deductions to future plans.

G. H. Hutton has done a very useful work in compiling figures relative to the cost of pork production. His own experiments at Lacombe and those at Ottawa, where very extensive and detailed work has been carried out, lead to the conclusion that it takes four-and-a-half pounds of feed to produce one pound of pork. In addition to this charges must be made for labor, maintenance of breeding herd, loss due to disease and accident, selling charges, freight, depreciation of equipment, interest, etc. He estimates these to be one-third of the charge for feed. If Mr. Hutton's figures required support we have those of Prof. Shaw, of Saskatoon, and Prof. McMillan, of Winni-

location can duplicate the experimental farm figures, while a less fortunate neighbor would work out a financial statement supporting Mr. McPhail's estimate. I have used this mean in our graph which compares the cost of production with the selling price of pork. If there is a disposition to reject my production cost as unfair it must be remembered that I have used only the selling price of selects for comparison, making no deduction for the sows, stags, lights and heavy packing hogs which constituted 16 per cent. of the marketings last year at Winnipeg. This table gives the average selling price for the year as \$18.50 and the average cost of production as \$18.54. It shows a modest uniform profit in hog raising up till the end of August and from that time a steadily increasing loss.

Last year's trading was always un-

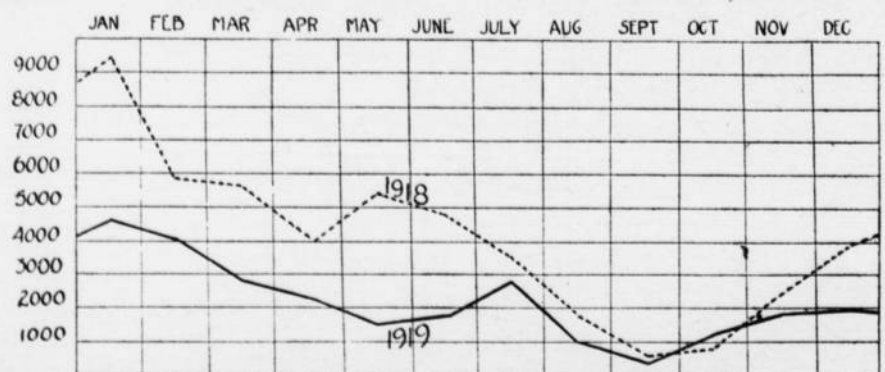


Fig. II.—Showing Decline on Marketings and Seasonal Trend.

peg, which are in surprising agreement considering the different manner in which they have been calculated.

At the Brandon meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association these figures came in for some discussion. A. C. McPhail, a practical hog grower, stated as his opinion that under farm conditions it took on the average six pounds of grain to grow a pound of pork, an opinion which was not challenged by any farmers present. With due regard for the figures from official experimentation there are some very good reasons why they cannot be duplicated on the farm. First, pigs under experiment were grown where there was an abundance of skim-milk to supplement the grain ration. Second, they were made on pure-bred pigs which put on gains more economically and graded higher

certain and full of surprises. For the first seven months of the year grain and hog prices receded and advanced in unison. Hogs touched bottom at 15 cents early in February. Oats were at low level, 64 cents, the same week, while a week before barley reached the bottom of the price curve, 78 cents, or \$1.62 a cwt., the cheapest feed of the year. From that week till the closing week of the year all grains advanced steadily, barley doubling in value in the space of ten months.

As last winter's run of hogs showed the normal seasonal decline Canadian and American packers developed the idea that Europe would soon become a heavy buyer of bacon products, the clamor for hogs pushed prices up to \$23.50 in July. From May to August the price was artificial and not war-

ranted by the actual consumers' demand, but sustained by the packers who vied with one another in filling their cavernous refrigerators to meet the expected foreign orders. Then a cog slipped in the machinery of exchange. Credits were not forthcoming according to expectations and European currency melted visibly. Our foreign customers found it impossible to satisfy their real needs. Today the Frenchman's pre-war dollar costs him \$1.93 in his own coin, it takes eight German marks to make one pre-war mark and even John Bull's pound has shrunk from \$4.76 or thereabouts to \$4.15 in Canada and \$4.00 in the U.S. When this outlet vanished the packers had large stores in hand. Naturally, they displayed an apathy about the hog-pens which sent prices tumbling. Some good work was done by Mr. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner and the packers' representatives who succeeded in getting a certain measure of precedence for the Canadian product from the British Food Ministry, with the result that the Canadian surplus is now worked off while the Americans still have an accumulation to market. It is stated in reliable quarters that Canadian packers who bought heavily on the high summer markets suffered considerably when they unloaded.

The hog business will always be cursed with more in-and-outers than any other livestock line. The rate at which pigs increase makes restocking easy and overstocking periodic. The average farmer who does not study trade movements, world supply and the trend of prices, comes into the pork-making business when it is profitable but expensive to make a start, and liquidates during a slump, thus helping to perpetuate the evil of which he feels himself the victim. The present situation was, indeed, hard to foresee in its entirety, but one can bank on the tendency to sell the last hog before seed time. Eighty per cent. of Alberta's breeding stock has already gone over the weigh scale.

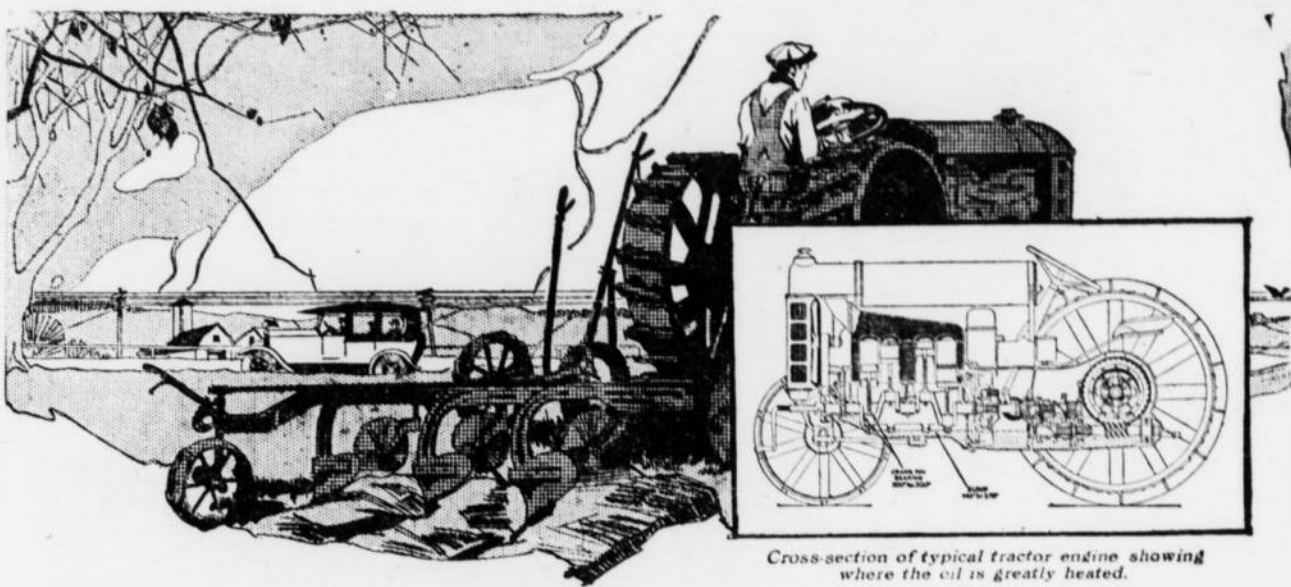
In his estimate of the cost of production Prof. A. M. Shaw points out that when a farmer keeps a few broad sows as scavengers on a farm, maintenance cost is very low. It is when a farmer with limited equipment launches into the business wholesale using marketable grain that the cost of production goes up. The point to urge is just this, that unless Canadian pork producers are to lose their enviable and hard-earned place in the world's best bacon market, a portion of the breeding stock must be retained and the way in which this period of high grain prices can be best tided over is by a widespread policy of keeping a small number of sows on each farm as scavengers.

Let me set out a few of the reasons for confidence in the return of prosperity to the feed trough. Let us look at the factors which tend to keep prices where they are and, if possible, estimate how long they will continue to operate. If the price curve for a few seasons were charted it would be observed that normally the highest price was paid during the period of scarcity, that is usually May and June. The lowest price of the year comes toward the peak of the heavy fall run and does not recover till spring. Without any influences exerted by supply or demand we would expect a seasonal recovery from today's low quotations.

The low prices of October and November were just as fictitious as the high prices of June and July. While the packers' surplus was accumulating the farmer profited by the manipulation; while the reserve was being unloaded he lost. Just how marked this was may be seen by a comparison of the following averages:—

	Nov. 1918.	Nov. 1919.
Hogs, live weight	\$17.56	\$15.75
Bacon, export	31.32	34.58

England, the world's biggest buyer, is still under war restrictions. The British Food Ministry buyers have dealt sympathetically with us in our effort to maintain prices for the consumer, but the artificial distribution of controlled bacon robs us of one privilege we would have in an open market. Before the days of food control Canadian cured meat sold at an encouraging premium over the American product, under control good sides are not graded but all distributed at a fixed price.



Cross-section of typical tractor engine showing where the oil is greatly heated.

Engine troubles—90% preventable

Burned out bearings, overheating, lack of power are caused by failure to lubricate properly

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It is the tremendous heat at which engines operate which makes lubrication a problem. Ordinary oil breaks down under this terrific heat—200° to 1000° F. Large quantities of sediment which has no lubricating value are formed. The lubricant evaporates like boiling water. The oil in the sump is contaminated and thinned down by fuel.



Ordinary oil after use
Sediment formed after 50 hours running in a tractor

As a result carbon forms rapidly, bearings soon burn out and the engine overheats. Serious engine trouble soon results. Because the tractor works at higher temperature, these evils are exaggerated in its case.

Solving lubrication problems

To overcome these difficulties engineers of the Tide Water Oil Company developed the famous Faulkner process used exclusively to produce Veedol, the lubri-

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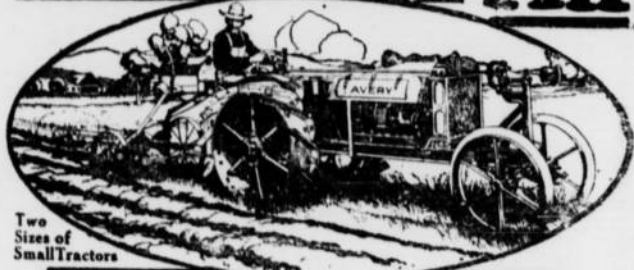
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Although decontrol cannot be predicted it must come soon bringing with it a return of the old measure of preference, provided our growers and manufacturers maintain the old standard of quality.

Slowly, Europe is righting itself. Belgium has gone to work with a will and taught us all a lesson in erasing the commercial scars of war. The marvelous peasantry of France and Germany will perform another industrial miracle before production in Canada returns to normal. Within a surprisingly short time these countries will become customers again.

Turning now to the visible supply. British reports indicate that Danish bacon is almost an unknown quantity in London now. Ireland rolling in affluence due to immunity to war measures, has not entirely yielded the feed bucket for the shillala. A good deal of Irish bacon was sold in England in 1919 although the supply was not equal to the demand. The domestic British product, while of the best, is small in quantity, and now that British farm laborers are going in for an eight-hour day the tremendous cost of production will mount higher benefitting the foreign producer.

A new entrant on the British market is China. The Chinese raise 100,000,000 hogs annually compared to 70,000,000 in the States and 4,000,000 in Canada. They are thoroughly familiar with the art of hog raising and should they apply the science as well, they may furnish considerable competition. Owing to the long sea voyage their bacon must be heavily salted, a fact which militates against quality. In spite of this some of the Chinese bacon is stated to be superior to the American.

High feed prices have affected swine raising in the same way the world over. If futures are any indication of the coming trend of prices we may look for a reduction as soon as harvest commences in the northern hemisphere.

Price fixing has been a vexing thorn. The result of this action by the Board of Commerce has been that the packer has, of necessity, passed along the reduction to the producer, while the consumer has experienced a tardy and inconsiderable relief. Low grade American products have been shipped in and the home-grown product forced abroad. It is stated that Canadian lard cannot be bought retail in Winnipeg at the present time. The counter purposes of the Board of Commerce in discouraging, and the livestock branch in encouraging home production affords one of the most lamentable examples of inefficiency which this or any other government has ever displayed. It has called forth the protest that if price fixing must be resorted to the limits set should bear some relation to the cost of production. The urgency and directness of this clamor will, it is to be hoped, procure a removal of this artificial drag on production.

These are the chief considerations which support a belief in the future of the hog industry. If the breeding stock of the country is too heavily sacrificed we shall not be able to cash in when conditions return to normal. If a policy of retaining a few of the best sows on each farm meets with widespread adoption a profitable field will be retained for the good of all.

Incidentally, now is the best time to improve the quality of our stock. Now is the time when scrub sires should be unsparingly culled, for with limited

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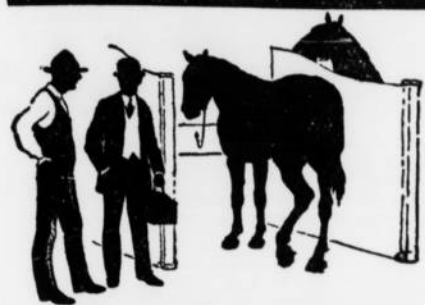
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Hemorrhagic Septicemia

By Dr. J. B. Still, Health of Animals' Branch, Winnipeg.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia is a specific infectious disease, affecting practically all domesticated animals, and has also been known to affect certain species of wild animals.

The causative agent is the Bacillus Bipolaris, which is universally distributed.

This disease has been known to exist for a period of about 50 to 60 years, having made its first appearance on the European continent. It has also been known to exist in practically all other countries in the world, including the American continent, being first detected in the United States in the state of Illinois, and, later, was found affecting animals in a number of the other states. It is only about four years ago that it first made its appearance in Western Canada.

The source of infection, as a rule, is from animals grazing on infected pastures, drinking contaminated water, or eating fodder which has become infected. In many cases infection is also derived from animals passing through infected premises and by coming into contact with animals affected with this disease.

In the majority of cases, the animals either become infected through the respiratory tract, the digestive system, or from inoculation through an abrasion or wound of the skin or mucous membrane.

Certain conditions, such as animals being in poor condition, not receiving sufficient feed or water, or undue exposure, are also predisposing factors.

Various Types

Four types of this disease have been detected and described by veterinarians, and the symptoms presented by animals affected depend upon the type, or combination of one or more types, with which they may be affected.

The pectoral type is that form of the disease in which there are lung complications, accompanied by a cough. There may also be a blood-tinged froth escape from the nostrils. Cardiac, or heart complications are also frequently detected.

The abdominal type is that form in which the disease is confined to the abdominal organs and viscera. The symptoms manifested are constipation, followed by diarrhoea, which may be more or less blood-stained and of an offensive odor. In this form symptoms may be presented which will typify colic, acute enteritis, or gastro-intestinal catarrh.

The cutaneous form exhibits characteristic oedematous swellings, which may appear on any part of the body, but are more frequently seen in the sub-cervical regions and accompanied by disturbances according to the location.

The cerebral-meningeal form exhibits symptoms of typical cerebral or brain disturbances, such as convulsions and twitching of the muscles.

In practically all cases this disease is ushered in with a chill and, possibly, increased temperature. In the majority of cases the animals soon become weak and in an emaciated condition, although cases have been known where the animals have recovered of their own accord.

Course of the Disease

The lesions detected on post-mortem examination are hemorrhagic spots, or blotches, which may be found subcutaneously and in the sub-mucous and sub-serous tissues. The lymphatic glands are found tumified and congested and surrounded, in many cases, by a gelatinous exudate. Lesions resulting from inflammatory disturbances may also be noticed in any of the organs involved.

The differential diagnosis of this disease from Blackleg is by the age of the affected animals and by gas under the skin and in the tissues in the case of Blackleg, and, in any case, by a bacterial examination, which would be conclusive. With regard to the treatment of this disease, Hemorrhagic Septicemia vaccine, which is prepared by several of the biological houses throughout the United States and Canada, has proved to be effective as a

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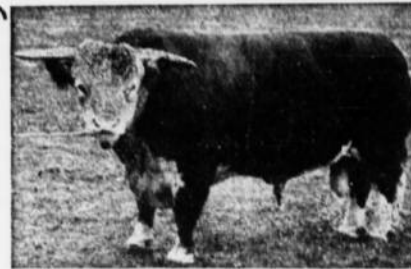
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A few SHORTHORN females for sale; also two good CLYDESDALE mares.

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Limit on Cow Bill Applications

Applications will be received from farmers in Alberta for loans under the Live Stock Encouragement Act for the purchase of cows during the year 1920, up until April 30 of this year. It being decided to handle applications coming from many parts of the province at different times of the year, it has been decided to limit the applications to the first four months. Farmers interested will kindly govern themselves accordingly and get all their applications in to the LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER before April 30, 1920.



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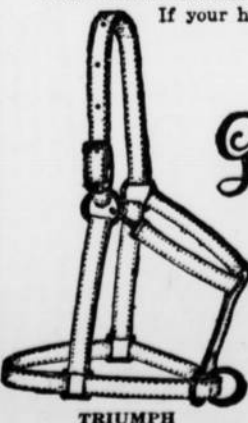


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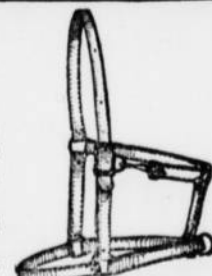
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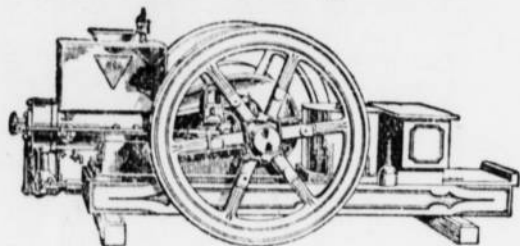
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A woman or a boy can start and operate it, and the sensitive governor, which acts the instant there is the slightest variation in the load, insures steady running without waste of fuel.

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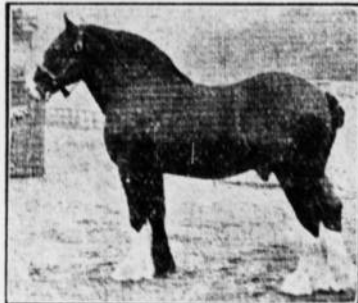
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BARON'S STAMP, imp., 18250, May 1, 1911. Sire, Baron's Pride, by Sir Everard; dam, Quality, by Prince of Cathcart.
GLENIFFER STAR, 20982, June 15, 1917. Sire, Lord Gleniffer, imp., by Sir Ronald; dam, Star of Fife, imp., by Royal Chief, imp.
GALLANT PRIDE, 20753, June 14, 1915. Sire, Gallant Caruchan, imp., 8853, by Prince Gallant; dam, Belle of the Grove, by MacRobbie.
LORDLY ASCOT, 18401, May 17, 1916. Sire, the \$5,000 Baron Ascol, imp., 16537, by Baron's Pride; dam, Arran Dora, imp., by Downieken, imp.
Also a Percheron stallion, **RAYMOND**, 8691, October 12, 1915. Sire, Elm Champion, 2685; dam, Acton, 9431; second sire, Uenu; second dam, Pharnant.



WRITE ME FOR FULL PARTICULARS
I have for sale a number of high-class Shorthorn bulls ready for service this summer, sired by the well-known Lavender Clipper, 116944, by Augustus's Fairview; dam, Lavender's Augusta, tracing back to the dam's side to Lavender 204, imp., and on the sire's side to the well-known Missile's Prince and Collynte Archer. Priced right to sell. Write me at once and see the whole offering.
WILL GRANT
REGINA, SASK.

KAKATOES PURE-BRED IMPORTED Percheron Stallion (3840) [89671]

For Clubbing for 1920 Season

Nine Years Old. Sure Foal Getter. Good Size and Conformation. Will be at Brandon Winter Fair, where he may be examined by parties interested.
Owner: O. LUTES
VIRDEN, MAN.

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE

50 Registered Percheron Mares 50 TO BE SOLD

March 11th, 1920. Cedar Falls, Iowa, U.S.A.

These mares have all been bred, and outside of a very few, are showing heavy in foal. Over half are coming three or four years old, balance up to six years. There are 15 well-matched pairs. Twenty mares will weigh 20 tons on sale day. All are of standard color, black or grey. A number are daughters or grand-daughters of Superior, 40605, the greatest Percheron sire ever produced on American soil. They represent more weight, more bone, more clean, sound animals, and more mares showing heavy in foal than have every passed through a sale ring.

Send at once for Catalog, which gives breeding and descriptive footnote of each animal.

Address—
James Loonan & Son - Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.

preventative measure in about 95 per cent. of all animals vaccinated, and has also proved to be a curative agent to some extent. This vaccine can easily be obtained and is administered with a hypodermic syringe.

In conclusion I might state that farmers and livestock men do not need to feel at all alarmed with regard to this disease, as it is one which can easily be handled and controlled by anyone who is familiar with the handling of livestock by making use of Hemorrhagic Septicemia vaccine.

In Livestock Circles

Gardrum White Floss, 45352, the Ayrshire cow, owned by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, won in the dairy test over all breeds at the Winter Fair at Amherst, N.S.

In 72 hours under test she gave 198.1



Bloss 16th.

Two-year-old Hereford Heifer. R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.

pounds milk, 8.74 pounds fat, scoring 270.97 points. She is by Gardrum Prince (imp.), and is strong in Garclaugh blood in Scotland. Her dam, Scottie's White Floss, has two R.O.P. records made at three years and five years of 8,233 pounds milk, 341 pounds fat testing 4.1 per cent., and 12,166 pounds milk, 512 pounds fat testing 4.5 per cent., respectively, and was sired by Scottie, 19718, who has 24 daughters qualified in the R.O.P.. The granddam of White Floss was White Floss of Brookside, out of Royal Star of Ste. Anne.

Gay Lad 2nd Goes to Mirror

Pym Bros., Mirror, Alta., have recently acquired from Mr. Collicutt's Willow Springs Ranch, the young bull, Gay Lad 2nd. At 18 months of age he tips the beam at 1,575 pounds, and what is more important is built in the same elegant mould as his sire. By general consent he is one of the champion's best sons and should prove a good herd leader. Mr. Collicutt estimates that Gay Lad 2nd would have cost \$7,000 in either the Chicago or Kansas City Hereford sales.

Clydesdale Reconstruction

Swanton Hagerty, in a recent letter to The Guide, supports the position taken by Peter Horn in a contribution issued January 14. He says in part: "There are more Clydesdale breeders in Saskatchewan than in any other province and we should be strong enough to purchase an A1 stallion. As his influence would extend to other provinces the Dominion government might give us a measure of assistance above what is now given for the ordinary stallion. I suggest forming a club and asking for \$15,000 from the provincial government."

Dairy Show and Convention

Arrangements are now completed for the staging of this great event in Winnipeg, February 16 to 21. The space allotted to exhibitors has been fully let, and the widest range of exhibits ever shown in Canada will be on view at the Convention Hall of the Industrial Bureau, from Tuesday, February 17.

The producers of the province now organized are lending a hand to make the show more practical than ever, and in demonstrating what results can be obtained from rationed feeding, they are taking a step vitally important to every farmer in the province.

The different sessions of the convention will be addressed by such men of nation-wide ability as Prof. Washburn, Dairy Commissioner Ruddick and Mr. Barr, from Ottawa. The Hon. D'Arcy Scott, of the National Dairy Council; Dr. Amyott, representing the Department of Health, Ottawa; Mr. Stenhouse, representing the Milk Producers of Ontario, of which body he is president.

There are several others of a like merit

who will address the convention, making an epoch in the scientific development of the dairy business which will mean so much to the province of Manitoba.

Co-operative Shippers' Convention

The U.G.G. makes the following announcement which will be of widespread interest:—

The suggestion has been made by several of our shippers that a Co-operative Livestock Shippers' Convention be held in Winnipeg in order that, as a farmers' body, we may get together to discuss ways and means of improving co-operative marketing conditions. We have, therefore, decided to hold such a convention in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, on February 16 and 17, 1920. The first session will be at 2 p.m. Monday, February 16. We ask you to heartily co-operate with us in making this convention a big success by sending one or more delegates from your shipping association or Grain Growers' association who will be prepared to give a report of their co-operative livestock shipping experiences, stating frankly their successes and their difficulties.

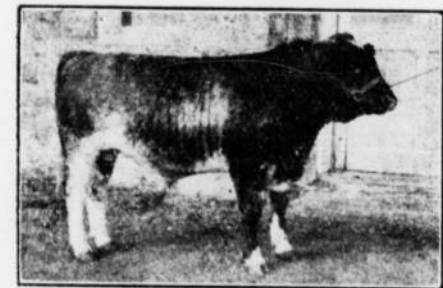
We appreciate that at many points shipping agents have had their troubles, while we have also had our own peculiar ones. We believe that by getting together, laying all cards on the table, and having a frank free and open discussion, ways and means will be suggested to overcome many of these difficulties now existing.

Each association or district is asked to assume the expense of sending in their delegates, but, as co-operative shipping has now become an important part of the farmers' own business, we believe the results obtained by such a "getting together" will more than repay the small outlay. It may be possible for some associations to ship stock about this date, when the delegates could accompany shipment in. Those who can arrange it this way will have practically no expense.

We propose to have our entire staff, or as many of them as possible, present, and all complaints or suggestions will receive the widest range of discussion.

There is such a wide-spread propaganda of unprincipled and unfounded criticism being levelled at the organized farmers' company, and co-operative shipping associations, that it appears to us that a meeting of this sort will be appreciated and welcomed to the highest degree by our shippers, both satisfied and otherwise and we invite you to come and take part in the discussion. We assure you that all suggested improvements in the matter of service will receive every consideration.

Admission to the convention will be by ticket only, so send in the name of your delegates at once. Owing to the week of February 16 being Bonspiel week, hotel accommodation will be taxed to the utmost, and it will be necessary for us to arrange private lodgings for many. Therefore, we shall appreciate a prompt reply stating whether or not your delegates wish private accommodation reserved for them.



The Marshall.

A promising son of Marshall's Heir.
University of Saskatchewan.

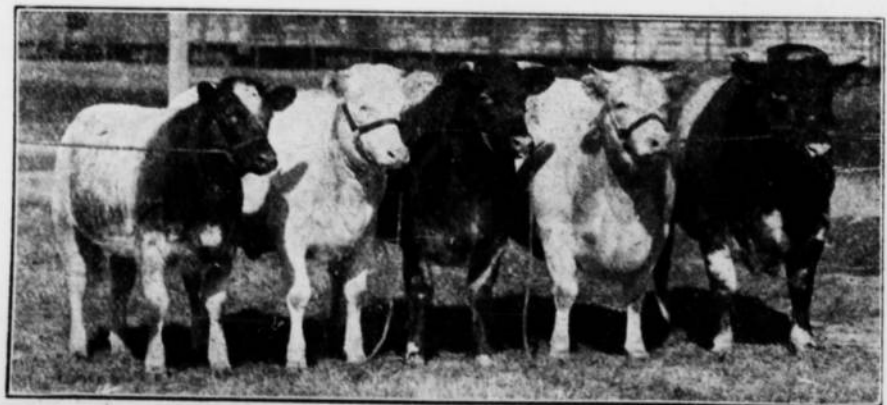
—United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department.

Sober Fact

It is estimated that had the common quality beef animals sold at public stock yards in Canada during 1919, carried enough fat and finish to grade as good quality, the additional revenue would have approximated \$10,000,000.

Ability to carry weight and finish is a virtue not possessed by the offspring of scrub bulls. Of the marketing of over 1,000,000 head of stock at Canadian stock yards in 1919, only 20,000 head, or 2 per cent were of weight and quality desirable in export beef.

One beef animal out of every 26 marketed during 1918 was a bull. One out of every 30 animals marketed was a scrub bull. Out of every 20 bulls 17 were scrub-



Native Manitobans. J. G. Barron's Young Herd.

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The largest stud of the Pure-bred Percherons in the World. The first Percheron-breeding Farm Established in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.

Do not let the British breeders come to Canada and carry off all our best foundation stock. Do not be satisfied with the cheap cull stallions brought in by irresponsible dealers and stallion pedlars from the United States when you can buy the best individuals of the best breeding raised right here in Alberta by men that have been in the breeding business for 25 years and expect to remain in the business. We have Fifty-four head of Pure-bred Percheron Stallions of our own breeding now on hand to select from. You can see their sires and dams, and if you cannot choose one from the lot to suit you we will give you every assistance in our power. Write for prices, or come to High River, Alberta, and we will meet you and show you the stock at any time. Address:—

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Calgary, Alberta High River, Alberta



\$279 Profit in a Few Days

How a Woman Paid \$100 for a "Ferocious Brute" and in a Few Days Made it Worth \$379

An actual fact,—this is, Mrs. Louis McCutcheon of Kitchener, Ontario, bought a mare for \$100. The mare absolutely refused to work. Even to harness her was a day's work in itself. She kicked, bit, balked and shied at everything. No one on the farm could do anything with her. Then a neighbor told Mrs. McCutcheon the secret of his own mastery over horses—and how she too could learn it.

In a few days she had the mare eating out of her hand! In a few days this "ferocious brute" became a hard and willing worker. In a few days Mrs. McCutcheon turned \$100 into \$379. What was the secret? How did she do it?

The Secret of Horse Training

Mrs. McCutcheon, like more than 107,000 others, learned the secret of mastering horses from Prof. Jesse Beery's Course in Horse Breaking and Training. And then learning Beery methods she was able to sell the mare for \$379 more than she paid for it.

It took Prof. Beery over 30 years to learn these secrets. They are now all disclosed in his home study course in horsemanship. No matter how mean, wicked-tempered or wild your horse may be he cannot resist the Beery methods. They are easy—certain—and humane. They guarantee lasting results. Bad traits are overcome for good and for all. Bad habits are broken forever.

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You can make big money breaking and training green colts or "ornery" horses. Hundreds of our

former students now make a business of buying up "outlaw" horses, training them, and selling them at large profits. Others make big money in their spare time. All find it profitable. What they have done, you can do. Our free book tells you how.

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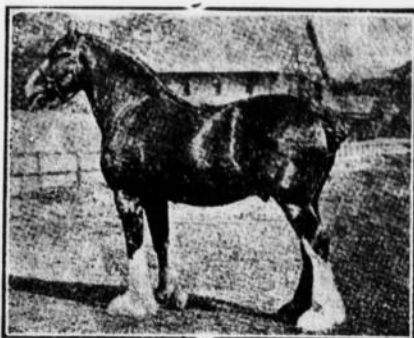
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150-200 HEAD

of choice farm Mares and Geldings, consisting of heavy draft and farm types; also a few showy dapple-grey Percherons, will be sold by auction,

Thursday, February 19, 1920, at 2 p.m.

If you are looking for good horses do not miss this sale. We attend to shipping for out-of-town customers. 100-150 horses always on hand for inspection.

McLean's Sales Stables

Alexander Ave. and Arlington St., Winnipeg

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's greatest son in service

Service Fee \$100

Pasture free. Mares are all ready being booked. Better book yours while there is room.

Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

George Rupp, Lampman, Sask.



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Canada's Largest Importers of

Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians

A fine assortment of high-class stallions of the above breeds at both our North Battleford and Calgary stables. These are all guaranteed breeders, and our insurance proposition covering loss goes with every horse. Also a number of high-class mares.

We have some good horses at various points in the West. Let us put you in touch with our nearest representative.

Calgary Branch, A. A. McDONALD, Mgr. **Vanstone & Rogers,** NORTH BATTLEFORD SASK.



Craigie Mains Clydesdales

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Stallions, all ages, for Sale or hire under Federal System of Assistance to horse breeders. These horses are the get of well-known sires such as Revelanta, Baron Ensign, Ruby Pride, The Bruce, and others. Write me your wants.

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*Shoulder hurt -
plowing delayed -
what
of the Harvest?*

A horse's shoulder, plump and tender in the early Spring, soon develops hollows after heavy work in the field. The neck becomes too small for the collar and unless proper padding is provided, a bruised and galled condition is bound to result. Rather than risk such a condition, with consequent laying-up of horses and the money-loss that results from delayed plowing, provide your horses with

TAPATCO REGISTERED BRAND COLLAR PADS

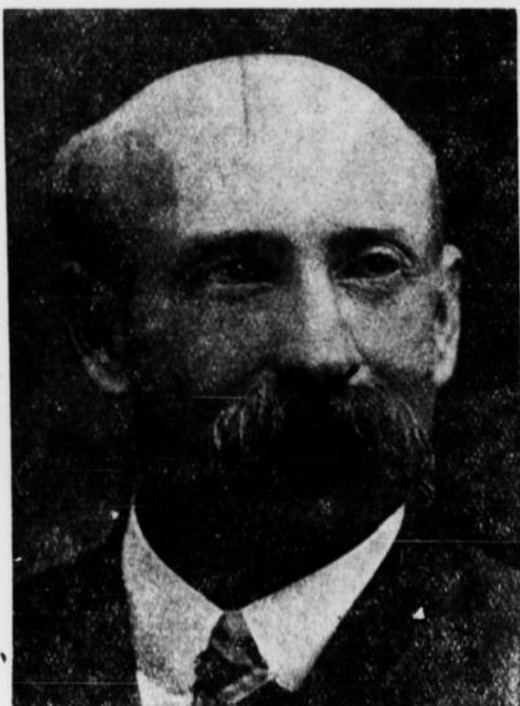
There is a pliability to these Pads which makes them ideal for cushioning a horse's neck. A Tapatco Pad quickly adjusts itself to the shape and size of the neck—thus making the collar fit so well that it will not rub or bruise the skin.

Tapatco Collar Pads excel unstuffed Pads, which lack the soft, flexible, cushion-like and absorbent features possessed by pads of our manufacture, containing a composite stuffing which we have perfected as the result of years of experience.

Our Patented Hook Attachment (Patented in U.S.A., Dec. 1st, 1914—Patented in Canada, April 6th, 1915) consists of a wire staple, reinforced by felt washer, which firmly grips hook to body of Pad, so that it remains secure even when the fabric itself has been weakened by sweat and long use. If you have any trouble securing this brand, write direct to

THE AMERICAN PAD AND TEXTILE COMPANY
Chatham, Ontario
"38 years making Pads."





Seager Wheeler says:

"I am convinced that the yield of wheat on our prairie farms can be increased five bushels per acre without additional expense."

He has produced 82 bushels of wheat per acre on his plots—63 bushels per acre under field conditions—an average of 40 bushels per acre in 1918 on a total rainfall of less than three inches. Mr. Wheeler knows.

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is sent on request

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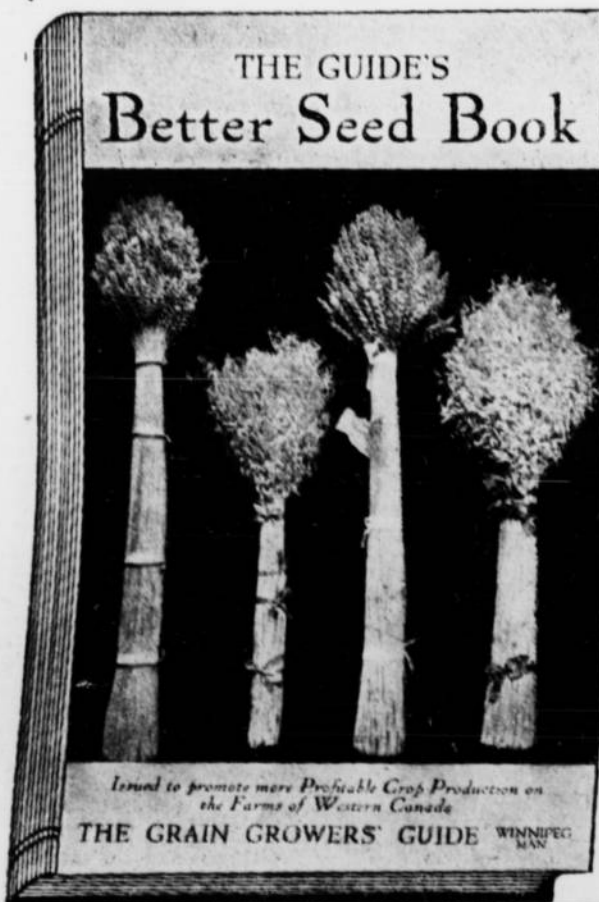
It tells you
how it can
be done

This is an illustration from a photograph of a head of wheat grown on Mr. Wheeler's farm. This is the kind of wheat that fills bins at harvest time.

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- How special strains are developed.
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15-22. Weight, 4,300 lbs. Guaranteed Draw-bar, 3,300 lbs. Turning radius, 7 1/2 feet. Motor, 30 H.P., valve-in-head. Pressure on ground, 3 1/2 lbs. per square inch. One power unit, equipped with Timken nickel-steel roller bearings throughout. All gears enclosed, steel cut and running in bath of oil.

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Cutting Quebec Seed Corn at the Manitoba Agricultural College, 1919.

Lessons from a Dry Season

The experimental station at Rosthern suffered severely in 1910 from soil drifting. It then comprised one quarter-section and was the only farm in the immediate neighborhood that so suffered from the same cause to any great extent. It is well to note that it had been continuously cropped to grain for the previous eleven years.

In 1919 the weather conditions of 1910 were in a large measure repeated but the original quarter-section that had formerly suffered so much from soil drifting was not affected, whereas most of the farms in the district that had been cropped for a number of years suffered severely.

This quarter that drifted so badly in 1910 and did not drift in 1919 received at some time during the intervening period one or both of two treatments that had not been accorded to any of the farms that drifted in 1919. Most of this farm had been under grass for two years at some time during the intervening period and some of that which had been in sod and all of that which had not been in sod had at some time during the period received a heavy application of barnyard manure.

Looking back over the last ten years we find that only twice have we had a hay crop that was a paying proposition as a hay crop but one cannot help but infer from the preceding that sod has an important value apart from the hay crop in affording stability to the soil in a dry season. One can scarcely get away from the conclusion also that manure had an important function apart from its fertilizing value.

There have been three quarter-sections added to the experimental station within the past few years and most of this land drifted badly in 1919. But it is worthy of note that only that soil drifted which had been fall-plowed or fallowed the year previous. None of the spring plowing drifted. The fallow and fall plowing were mellowed down to a fine dust by the action of the frost whereas the spring plowing had a lumpy surface. We cannot afford to do without fallow nor fall plowing yet both operations tend to produce conditions favorable for soil drifting if allowed by a dry season.

Protection by Bluffs

The prevailing winds were from the south-east, although the two worst of the whole season were from the west by south-west. There is a poplar bluff at the south of the middle of the farm and north-westerly from that bluff to a considerable distance there was no soil drifting in a field, the remainder of which was completely destroyed. Careful measurements indicated that every foot in height of the bluff protected the crop for a distance of 50 feet. It was also noteworthy in the district that those farms which had bluffs as close as a quarter of a mile in all directions suffered practically not at all from soil drifting.

The conclusion derived from our experience of the dry seasons of 1910 and 1919 are:—

1. The plowing under of manure in the summerfallow has a tendency to prevent soil drifting in the following year.

2. The seeding to grass once in five to seven years and leaving in sod for two years has a value greater than its value as a hay crop in furnishing fibre to the soil.

3. Plantations of trees protect crops

in the direction towards which the prevailing winds blow for a distance of approximately 50 feet for every foot in height of the trees.—Wm. Munro, superintendent, experimental station, Rosthern, Sask.

1919 Crop Production

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued its final estimate of the yield and value of the principal farm crops of Canada in 1919. For the western provinces the estimate, compared with the figures for 1918, is as follows:—

	1919	1918
Wheat.....	165,544,300	164,436,100
Oats	235,580,000	222,049,500
Barley	36,682,400	47,607,400
Flax	5,232,300	5,776,000

For the whole of Canada the figures for the leading crops are as follows:—

	1919	1918
Wheat	193,260,400	189,075,350
Oats	394,387,000	426,312,500
Barley	56,389,400	77,287,240
Rye	10,207,400	8,504,400
Flax	5,472,800	6,055,200
Peas	3,406,300	4,313,400
Potatoes ..	125,574,900	104,346,200

The aggregate value of all field crops in 1919 was \$1,448,153,500, as compared with a total value of \$1,372,935,970 in 1918 and of \$1,144,636,450 in 1917. Both the acreage under crops and the value of crops produced is the highest on record. The aggregate value of all field crops exceeds that of 1918 by \$75,217,530, or five per cent., and that of 1917 by \$303,517,050, or 21 per cent.

NOTE—These values are for total production. Reservations for seed and feed of work animals would have to be made to get at the net value of marketable crops.

Winter Rye in Manitoba

Having been asked by several to give my opinion on winter rye as a farm crop I am doing so, though I am a little chary in expressing myself, not wishing to mislead anyone who might take my remarks too literally and plunge into growing it, with a possibility of meeting with disappointment. Apart from killing weeds, and more especially that arch-enemy, wild oats, winter rye is a profitable grain crop and compares favorably, taking an average of a number of years, with the standard crops, wheat and oats.

As is well known, a field badly infested with wild oats may be well fallowed and the following season when sown to wheat or oats prove disappointing in yield and often in quality through the remaining weeds coming on and flourishing. Now with winter rye a greater number of these weeds will die and though the crop may not be quite clean one is sure of a full average return of grain.

I am speaking, of course, to the farmer who has decided to take a thoroughly weed-infested field; one that the summerfallow will not clean up. Rye will withstand drought and rust better than oats or wheat. It is essential to prepare the land properly and have as good a seed bed as would be made for wheat. Upon the black fallow is sown the rye from about August 20 to September 1, or as late as September 15, according to the moisture present. These points must be determined by the individual farmer. When a man has a big fallow he can choose the portion he has



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eliminates every atom of friction in your tractor, automobile, truck, stationary or other engine. It thus ensures maximum power and longer life for these expensive machines.

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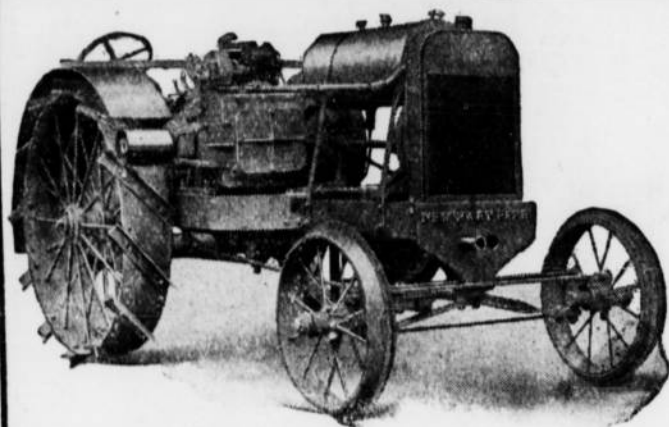
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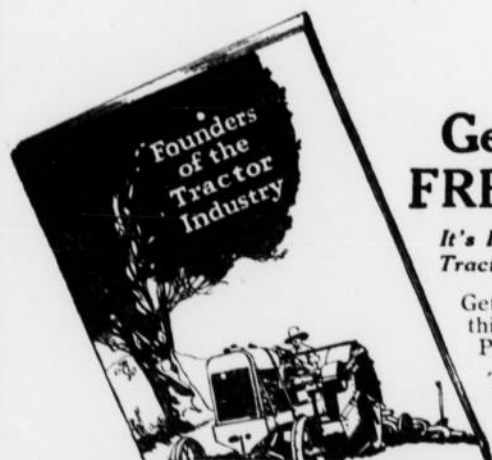
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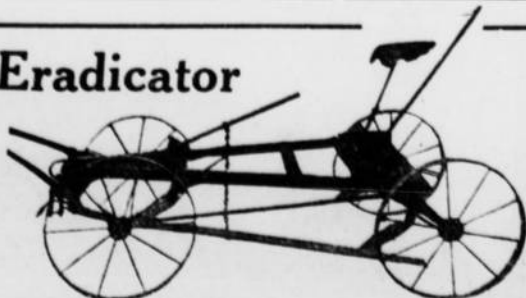
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Good Seed Flax will be scarce next spring and we are importing Argentine seed which has been successfully grown in the North-west and promises increased yields.

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decided to seed to rye and leave it to take care of itself, devoting more time to the balance to prepare it for the coming season.

When sown in August 1½ bushels per acre is sufficient; 1½ bushels when sowing later. If it is sown on a firm seed bed pasturing will not hurt it, but it should not be pastured after the middle of October, and not at all if sown as late as September 15.

Rye will stand an enormous amount of frost. I have had fields subjected to anywhere between 10 to 38 degrees below zero in the early part of the winter when there was practically no snow, but later on these fields would be covered so I cannot say that it would stand such low temperatures the whole winter. Such a thing as a total failure of snowfall is unknown in this district.

I have kept careful records of temperatures ever since I began growing rye and can give a detailed summary to anyone wishing to know. It is well known that with our winters it is impossible to have a uniform covering of snow on our cultivated land but still all may be covered sufficiently to protect the rye.

Get your seed from one of the reliable seed firms and start right. Be sure of an even seed-bed, well firmed. A few annual weeds coming through at the time of sowing will not matter. They will not survive the winter. Above all, be guided at the seeding time by the existing conditions of the locality. If there is no moisture in the soil do not sow unless you want to take a long chance on moisture falling later and in time to secure an early enough germination. However, I think we all know that if the following is done at the right time it is rare indeed for that condition to be in evidence. There is less anxiety with winter rye than with any of the other grains.

The following table gives my comparative yields of wheat and rye for six years:—

1913—Rye	23 bushels
Wheat	25 bushels
1914—Rye	22 bushels
Wheat	21 bushels
1915—Rye	30 bushels
Wheat	40 bushels
1916—Rye	35 bushels
Wheat	8 bushels
1917—Rye	22 bushels
Wheat	21 bushels
1919—Rye	27 bushels
Wheat	20 bushels

The yields in the above table for 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1919 were for wheat and rye grown on summerfallow. In 1915 I had 54 acres of wheat which yielded 50 bushels to the acre. The figures given are the average for all my wheat and rye.—C. H. Darrell, Manitoba.

Handling a Drifted Field

Q.—I have a quarter-section of light land. In 1918 I summerfallowed the north 60 acres and in the spring I sowed it to wheat. The 100 acres on the south side I spring plowed and sowed to oats and barley. The 60 acres of wheat blew so badly that it is down to the hard pan in many places though it seems quite soft after a wet spell.

Between the frost, hail and wind I got very little off of the south 100 acres except pig weed and wild buckwheat. Now I intend to drill in the 60 acres with wheat east and west and put the duckfoot cultivator on it afterwards, north and south, and leave it at that. Remember, this 60 acres was left last fall with nothing done to it. The 100 acres I intend double discing as soon as I am done seeding. I will summerfallow it in July and sow it to fall rye about the first week in August.

These are my plans, and what I want advice on is, would it hurt my wheat crop much to put cultivator through after sowing. The idea is to stop the drifting. I always sow deep. —T.A.J., Springwater, Sask.

A.—The method your subscriber plans to follow to lessen the ill-effects of soil drifting on the 100 acres he proposes to summerfallow is a very good one. He should realize, however, in sowing rye on this acreage, that this crop is worth much less per bushel than wheat and that about one-third more grain must be secured in order that the total revenue from it may equal that secured from wheat.

The method he expects to follow in seeding the land that was fallowed in 1918, and which blew out so badly in 1919, that nothing grew on it last year, is a rather questionable one. If he sows his wheat a normal depth the cultivation crosswise afterwards will disturb much of the seed and leave it in a loose

mulch on the top where it will not germinate very satisfactorily. If he sows the seed very deeply and cultivates shallow it will not disturb the seed, but the seeding may be too deep. We question if it would not be more advisable to cultivate the land first and sow deeply afterwards. This order would ensure that the seed would not be disturbed after it is sown; whereas, if the grain is sown first it might be disturbed in places by the subsequent tillage.—Prof. John Bracken.

Move the Potato Patch

Q.—Last year I had about five acres in potatoes. The frost came so suddenly that I did not get them all up and about half of them were left in the ground. Will this land be fit for potatoes in the spring or would the rotten tubers affect the 1920 crop?—K.K., Laird, Sask.

A.—Potatoes should not be grown on the same land more often than one year in four or five as the spores of such diseases as rhizoctonia (black scab), common scab and fusarium wilt remain in the soil for two or three years.

When a large number of rotten potatoes are present in the soil, as in this case, the danger from disease is greatly increased for the rotten tubers may contain thousands of disease spores.—J. B. Harrington, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

The Millets

Q.—What claims are made for millet as a farm crop? Is it a sure crop in this country? What is the best variety to grow?—D. M., Northern Man.



Two Types of Millet.

—From Crop Production in Western Canada.

A.—Millet is chiefly recommended as a catch crop for pasture or hay where other forage crops are in danger of failing, principally on account of their quick growth. It yields well and is drought-resistant, but subject to injury from fall frosts. There are three types: foxtail, barnyard and broom corn or perso millets. Two of these

are shown in the illustration. Foxtail millet is earlier than the others and Kursk is the most popular variety. Under your conditions of shorter season and more dependable rainfall, it is doubtful if any advantage would accrue from the cultivation of this crop.

Size of Pulleys

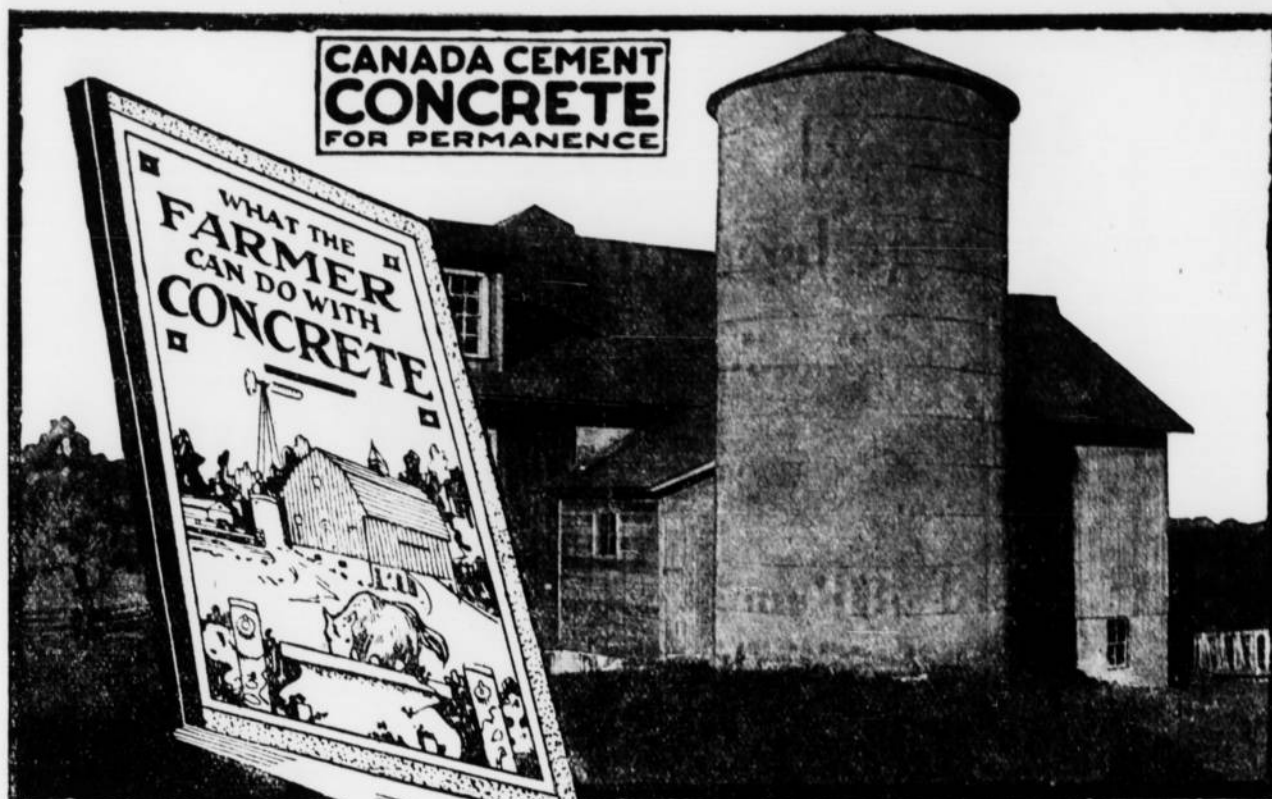
Q.—I own a combination threshing machine, the separator being a 24-inch cylinder, and engine a twin-cylinder 20 h.p. The engine has not enough power to thresh properly the way it is at present. The engine is supposed to run 600 r.p.m. and separator cylinder 1,200 r.p.m., but the pulley on the engine is 16 inches in diameter and pulley on separator only 6 inches, therefore can only run engine 450 r.p.m. If I put an 8-inch pulley on the separator and run the engine 600 r.p.m. would it help any, and if so, about how much?

A.—With the engine running 450 r.p.m. instead of 600 it is not developing over 15 h.p., which accounts for your not getting satisfaction out of the thresher. Replace the 6-inch thresher pulley with an 8-inch and you will get the proper separator speed at your proper engine speed.—Prof. L. J. Smith, M.A.C.

Kernels

The Dominion Horticulturist strongly advises early ordering of seeds from the seed firms this year. "The quantity available of the best strains of vegetables and flowers is usually small, hence it is very important to order early before the stock is exhausted," he says.

An estimate based on the reports of 700 farmers in a North Dakota county places the saving through the poisoning of gophers and grasshoppers at \$1,645,324 in 1919 in this one county alone.



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SO writes a farmer at Aultsville, Ontario. "Since getting 'What the Farmer can do with Concrete' I have used over \$200 worth of cement—and would not take \$1,000 for the resulting improvement."

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From California to you without touch of human hands.

Ask for "Green Plume" Dried Fruits in the 5lb. Carton. Ask your grocer for them.

"Go Teach All Nations Beginning at Jerusalem"

"THAT'S it," says a critic, "'beginning at Jerusalem!' You should correct paganism at home before going abroad to look for it. I do not believe in Foreign Missions."

And yet Jerusalem was not Christianized when the Apostles went to Antioch; when Philip taught the Ethiopian.

A Word of Reminder

The man who does not believe in Foreign Missions stands today clothed and educated because of Foreign Missions. When did English culture begin? With the visit of St. Augustine, a Foreign Missionary from Rome! Who evangelized Rome? A Foreign Missionary named Paul, of Tarsus and Jerusalem. What if he had gone to the Ganges instead of to the Tiber!

Certainly Canada needs more Christianity, but the necessity of the world cannot be overlooked while we are busy improving our own spiritual life.

The Missions Established

Five Christian Communions in Canada, Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian, have an extensive mission work abroad. They have sent overseas many devoted men and women. By their work, barriers have been broken down and in every land there is an eager call for more missions, more teachers, more doctors, more hospitals. Now, owing to the declining value of the dollar in all lands, it is necessary to double the expenditure in order even to hold the ground won. Until that is done, not one item of an advanced Missionary program can be undertaken.

The Great Opportunity

All men, who think honestly, realize that the Gospel of Christ is unique in splendor, in majesty, in civilizing influence. It has made the modern world of thought, of industry, of progress. It must go out over all the earth to ease international relationships, to put an end to the cruelty and misery existing in the dark places of the earth. There is free entry for the Gospel in every nation under Heaven. Lift up your heads, O ye Gates of India, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting Doors of China and Japan and Africa, and the King of Glory shall come in.

The Call to Action

Canadians, Churchmen or non-Churchmen, you met the charges of the war with cheerfulness, since it was waged to establish righteousness in the earth. Can you neglect the call of the Church for adequate means to continue by peaceful suasion the work which for four years was done by batteries and bayonets? Your Church appeals directly to you, civilized and educated by Foreign Missions of an ancient time, to meet your obligation to that same Great Cause today.

National Peace Thank-Offering

Simultaneous Every-Person Canvass by
Each Communion

February 9-14

The United National Campaign

Representing the Simultaneous but Independent Forward Movements of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Communions in Canada.

Religion and Life

Religion and Enthusiasm—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

AMONG the great provincial cities of the Roman Empire of Paul's time, Corinth was the most central and commanding. It was a Roman colony on Grecian soil, refounded by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., the seat of Roman government and Grecian commerce. This great city had an unenviable notoriety for its wickedness. It was one of the most profligate cities in the world of its time, a time when most cities were wicked enough.

Confronted with this Corinthian depravity the apostle Paul started his ministry "in weakness and in fear and in much trembling." He might well wonder what power could meet so appalling a condition, and he declares that he found in the sacrifice of Christ the message with which he would combat the wickedness about him. "I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." A man and a message to oppose to Corinthian culture and depravity! And the man has to admit that the message appears to the Jews as a stumbling block and to the Greeks as foolishness. Nevertheless, he knows that in it resides a power that can overcome evil and he is nothing daunted. In fact, he is determined to preach that gospel so that sometimes they will declare that he is beside himself, and yet he will add to that enthusiasm a sober wisdom that he hopes will commend his message to them. Whether he be zealous or sober it is for them and the cause. Christ must be proclaimed. That is what matters to Paul.

Paul found one powerful persuasive toward zeal in the very condition of the world about him. In his epistles he argues that Christ lived and died for all because all needed redemption. When he looked around him in the world of his day he would find sufficient warrant for that view of the neediness of men. Men, indeed, were sunk in trespasses and sins. Even the religion of the time was compounded of superstition and vice. There was, indeed, need for preaching a new gospel, the good tidings of the love of God for men. Justification there was in plenty for enthusiastic advocacy of the Christian message.

In these days of ours, in the year of our Lord 1920, no man can look out upon the world without thinking seriously as to whether it is tending. The other week the great peace with Germany was ratified. It might be supposed that such an occasion would be the signal for an outburst of joy among the Allied nations. And yet despatches tell us that not one great London newspaper expressed unqualified satisfaction. More than one declared that the world was never so unsettled. In our Canadian West we live in one of the most prosperous and least disturbed, despite rumblings of troubles and rumors of "rebellion," of all the world countries. It is hard for us to vision the condition of Europe. Yet it is well not to be too complacent and secure, or some day we may be rudely awakened. Europe has been ablaze and the ruins are smouldering yet. A bit of breeze from certain quarters could easily set the world aflame again. The German situation is only one, if the greatest, of European issues. Central Europe, today, is starving and unquiet, an ominous situation. The spectre of Bolshevik Russia spreads its threatening shadow over the world.

So, today, the need of the world presents an almost appalling challenge to the Christian peoples. Christian zeal, controlled by knowledge, was never more needed than now. All over the world there is far too much of the

spirit that interprets liberty as the right to walk in the middle of the street. Too often the cry for liberty is the voice of license and it is the duty of the Christian men and women to interpret the genuine need of the world, to hasten true progress and check selfish aggrandisement from any and every quarter. Raymond Robins, the American official emissary to the Bolshevik government, declares that he came back from Russia with the profound conviction that the only hope and solution of the world problem is religious.

A statement like that from such a quarter is a challenge to every Christian man and woman. In the light of the world's need those who profess to follow Christ cannot henceforth live to themselves. We, of all men and women, are not at liberty to please ourselves. The essence of Christianity is expressed by Paul in our text. There is no hope for ourselves or the world in selfishness.

It is an amazing thing that Christians should have come to hold a "safety first" gospel. I am reminded of one John Woolman, the Quaker, who declared that humanity was a whole, not a collection of individuals, each busy saving his own soul or amassing his own fortune. He applied this to slaveholding, and asserted stoutly, in a time when men owned slaves as we do dogs, that "he objected to holding fellow men as property." That is the spirit needed to save the world today. We are citizens of the world. If all church people, by the by, had this universal outlook there would be no need to plead for missionary work. All would be anxious to help. In that and other ways, lack of conviction means lukewarmness of service. Conviction means zeal and zeal means victory. The early Christians proved it and turned the world upside down. Why not we? A low tone and prudence in religion will never win the world to Christ and righteousness.

After all, the Christian should need no other motive for zeal than this, "the love of Christ constraineth me." There is the mightiest motive in the world. Harriet Martineau had to confess on one occasion that agnostics had done nothing in the way of social betterment. They have no motive like this. The love of Christ sweeps the Christian along, impels him into self-forgetting service. There is no inspiration like it for producing fruits of service. It moved Carey to go to India's benighted millions and to "expect great things from God and to attempt great things for God." The service of Christ is worthy of the loftiest enthusiasm. If you believe in that gospel of love as the only hope for men, if you believe that only by the application of the principles of Jesus and the spread of the spirit of Jesus, can this agitated world find peace and prosperity, then surely you have a right to be an enthusiast. If you have not, no man has.

So, men and brethren, do not be afraid of enthusiasm. I like the remark of that minister, who, when at a certain ministerial meeting, the enthusiasm drooped and languished and the discussion degenerated into irrelevancies, rose and said, "Mr. Chairman, I move we move the world." Those are my sentiments! Will you second the motion, everyone of you and live in its spirit, remembering, "the love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge, that if one died for all, they who live should not henceforth live for themselves but for Him who died for them." Text: II Cor. v., 13-15.



The Countrywoman

Affiliating with Council

AT a recent meeting of the board of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, the question of affiliating again with the National Council of Women of Canada, was up for discussion. The debate brought out many points both for and against affiliation. The board decided however, to leave the matter in the hands of the executive to be acted upon when the other provincial farm women's organizations had decided whether or not they would continue their affiliation.

The Manitoba board did decide that if they affiliated, a letter covering their attitude to the whole question of the National Council's platform should be sent to the National Council secretary. The board was of the opinion that if the National Council could compile a platform that would cover the social reforms that all women wished to see brought about, then they could, and would, wholeheartedly, support the National Council on that platform. On the other hand, thought the board, if the National Council dips into questions of politics and economics which are contentious, then the board thought they would have to sever their affiliation. The proxy system also came in for its share of condemnation.

We believe the United Farm Women of Manitoba are very sound on the stand they have taken. If such reforms as child welfare departments in the departments of public health, compulsory registration and cure of venereal disease, segregation of the feeble-minded, prohibition, mothers' pensions, etc., were incorporated into a platform then the U.F.W.M. would work with the National Council, and could not feel justified in remaining out. But if the National Council begins to ask for legislation restricting the imports of the products of the farm, as they have done in the near past, or if they begin to take part in contentious economic or political questions on which the farm women's organizations have well-formed opinions, and have for years taken a definite stand, then they are sound in withdrawing their affiliation from such an organization.

Legality of By-elections

The question of the legality of the recent by-elections act, and, therefore of the by-elections themselves, has recently been raised. It is one of these questions that is best settled by being left alone. Premier Borden, when the by-election bill was before the House, stated that for the purposes of making ineffective the War Time Elections Act, Canada was to be considered at peace on October 1, since the War Time Elections Act was for the duration of the war. It would be well to strain a point and declare the legality of anything that would efface from existence such an iniquity as the War Time Elections Act.

The Calgary Morning Aliberton, however, isn't quite so sure. Commenting on the legality of the by-elections act it says: "An Ottawa lawyer, of some authority, says that the recent by-elections in the Dominion, were illegal, and the returns of Leader King, two cabinet ministers and four farmer members were irregular. He asserts that the only election law of the Dominion is the War Time Elections Act, of vicious memory."

"What is quite as interesting to the provinces is his opinion that the plebiscites which have been offered to the provinces by the Dominion cannot be taken by any other vote. The Aliberton has frequently referred to this serious matter. The Dominion, it will be remembered, will conduct the plebiscite in the province when it expresses a desire for the plebiscite. It must conduct the plebiscite on the Dominion lists. Except for an amendment providing for the by-elections, no change has been made in the election law of the Dominion. The War Time Elections Act excludes practically all the women and a large number of the men. Such a vote would be quite unfair, even unfairer than when adopted by the Bor-

den government and fastened upon the Dominion of Canada.

"If that is the law, and there is good reason to believe that the interpretation of the Ottawa lawyer is correct, then it means an indefinite delay in the plebiscite, and an indefinite extension of the present unsatisfactory interregnum."

A Naval Proposal

Herbert Sidebotham, a noted English writer on military affairs, has sent to The New Republic of New York, an interesting article embodying a proposal for the future of the British and American navies. In a word he wishes them turned over to the League of Nations. Preparatory to introducing his proposal he says: "England is in the middle of an economy campaign and the air is full of suggestions of how she

them to the high seas fleet would be equal and the costs would be equally shared. All naval ideas would be pooled and held at their common disposal. According as the authority of the league was or was not accepted the high seas fleet would diminish or increase in size, and size and cost would be determined not by international rivalries which are often senseless and are always selfish, but in accordance with the policy framed for the protection of the common good and of the general peace. If the league develops as we should hope the size of the high seas fleet would be small, and the naval budgets of no country would amount to more than was necessary to protect the frontiers of territorial waters. The freedom of commerce at sea and the maintenance of communications across it would be the work of the league, which would have at its disposal the

marriage ceremony—it does seem rather unreasonable that the law should give to the father the right to dispose of the fruits of the marriage union, without regard for the rights or feelings of the mother.

Now that the law has given women full franchise rights with men there can be no reasonable excuse for withholding from them, even if there ever had been such an excuse, an equal right with their husbands to say what disposition shall be made of their offspring in event of the death of either. And it is certain that the women will make a vigorous battle for recognition of their equality in this respect.—The Calgary Herald.

Expectant Mothers' Clinic

The Winnipeg General Hospital proposes to institute a pre-natal clinic for expectant mothers. This clinic, which will be free to all who are unable to pay, is to be conducted along similar lines to those in other large cities. Any one desiring to consult the hospital physicians are invited to report to the hospital as early in their pregnancy as they wish. There they will be given advice as to their health, what they should do, what they should not do. Home conditions will be looked into and arrangements made for confinement either at the hospital or at the patients' homes, with the assistance of hospital physicians and nurses. At present it is thought that one day a week will be sufficient for the clinic.

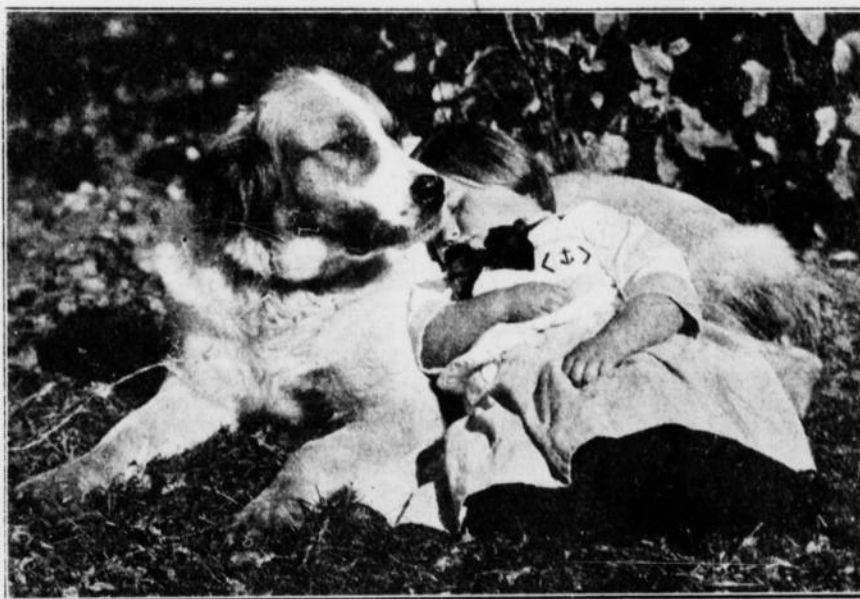
This is an indication of the trend towards making hospitals the centre of all health propaganda. The chief aim of departments of health, doctors and hospitals should be to train people to take care of themselves and to keep well rather than only caring for and curing them when they become ill. When the municipal hospital centres become thoroughly established it is quite likely that various clinics, expectant mothers, nursing mothers, child welfare, etc., will be established. They are needed in the country just as much as ever they are in the city.

The Jellicoe Report

It is now some time since Admiral Lord Jellicoe took leave of Canada. His report about which there was a good deal of conjecture in the newspapers up to the time of his leaving has not been heard of since.

It seems that in Australia, as soon as the report was completed and given by Lord Jellicoe to the Australian government the report was given to the press and the fullest possible publicity given to it. The people of that Dominion have had ample opportunity to know the contents of the report, the newspapers have discussed it from every angle, and when parliament there has to deal with the report there is bound to be an intelligent public opinion behind it. Under that "open and above board" system there is the smallest chance that parliament is going to put something over on the people of Australia.

There is some conjecture, and not without foundation, that the people of Canada will learn the contents of the report after the government presents it to parliament. Not even the members of parliament are likely to know its contents before the debate upon it is convened. As for the electors of Canada, they too will be in absolute dark concerning the recommendations of the report until it is before parliament. The chances for impartial and nonpartisan discussion by the press are then very small. The people of Canada are apt to get their lead from highly-colored and interested press opinions. The sane and cautious press of Canada has urged delay before forming any definite opinions regarding naval requirements and expenditures. It seems to us that consistent with that good advice, any report which a British naval officer of the eminence of Admiral Lord Jellicoe, should have been given the widest possible publicity, and even with that report before the people of Canada, delay in forming definite opinion is again urged.



PRINCE

By Margaret Minaker

"Once upon a time there was a fairy,
She changed a handsome prince to
a dog;
And he can't get changed back,"
says Rosemary.
"Till he rescues a princess from a
bog."

"And here he is!" she laughs as she
pets him,
He crowds against her very lovingly;
And all the fine intelligence that frets
him,
Leaps up behind his eyes so eagerly.

A little while ago I looked to find her,
The Lady slept against her Prince's
coat;
And the anxious pride with which he
waked to mind her,
Made a foolish little catch within my
throat.

O! prisoned, urging nobleness of spirit,
That you sense behind the dog's
appealing eyes!
Has my little Rosemary seemed to hear
it,
That she plays he is her prince in
disguise?

might save £1,000 here and £5,000
somewhere else. There are very few
suggestions, however, for saving £100-
000,000 at a stroke."

His proposal is, briefly:—
1. England and America agree to
separate their navies into two divi-
sions, a defensive naval service which
would consist mainly of mines, sub-
marines and small craft for coast pro-
tection, and a high seas fleet to keep
open communication outside the limit
of territorial waters.

2. The first or defensive division of
the navy is to fly the national flag only,
and to be held at the service of the
national government.

3. The high seas fleet is to fly the
national flag, and also the flag of the
league, is to be held at the disposal of
the League of Nations and to be avail-
able only as its mandatory.

4. The United States and England
agree to make common cause in the
event of an invasion of each other's
territory, actual or threatened from
overseas.

Mr. Sidebotham sums up the advan-
tages of the scheme in this paragraph:
"It would prevent any risk of future
naval competition between the two
countries. The contribution made by

whole product of inventive ingenuity.
The naval agreement between England
and America would not, of course, be
an exclusive agreement. It would be
open to all the nations of the world
as they became members of the league,
to join, of course, on the condition that
they contributed to the cost of the high
seas fleet."

Control of Children

The U.F.W.A. of Calgary has framed
a resolution in connection with the In-
fants' Act of the province that will
give rise to considerable discussion at
the annual convention this month, and
will, without doubt, be sent on to the
legislature with a request, or demand,
for the amendment it embodies. What
it asks is that the father and mother
be placed on absolutely equal footing
with respect to custody of their chil-
dren.

It may not be generally known that
in this province it lies within the power
of the father of children of minor age
to will them away from the wife, nam-
ing in his will some other person or
guardian. With acceptance of the
principle that marriage is a 50-50
partnership between husband and wife
—a principle that is admitted in the

Farm Women's Clubs

Co-operate with Men

OUR Women's Section of the Harlington G.G.A. has a membership of 17. We meet the first Friday of the month. Several ladies who are interested in the work have attended our meetings and we hope to secure them as members for the coming year.

In May our Women's Section arranged for a cemetery day. This met with approval of the local association who backed our arrangement in the most practical manner with the result that the cemetery has a much better appearance. It is our hope that this will become an annual day.

We were successful in securing a cover for our community piano, but our efforts to render some aid to our local hospital were not successful, for we accomplished nothing in that line. At the G.G. picnic held in Kenville, the ladies aid of the co-operative church were serving meals to raise funds for church furnishings. They asked our section for help in serving the meals, and in return gave us \$25.00 of the proceeds. As a donation from the Women's Section, of the Harlington G.G.A. we returned this amount to them to be used towards church furnishing.

Towards the last of July, we adopted a new Canadian school. We had hoped in the early fall to be able to do something of a very helpful nature for this school, but owing to weather conditions here making the fall work so very backward and late, our hopes were not realized. We expressed a 25-pound box of magazines, Sunday school papers and helps for both children and teachers, to the teacher of the school, but outside of that, have accomplished nothing.

Some of our friends in the local association have frequently reminded us that, while we came to the regular meetings of the local, we always had our meetings to ourselves, so we decided to arrange for an open meeting and sent an invitation to the local association to be present, stating that we would, at the close, serve a ten-cent lunch. We had a large crowd present and the meeting was carried through entirely by our Women's Section.

We now serve lunch once a month at the local association meetings charging

10 cents, which provides part of the funds for our treasury.

In attending the meetings of the local, we are enabled to keep in quite close touch with the questions which are most important to our G.G.A. We have had a very good attendance of young people at the meeting of the local. Many of them are paid-up members. We have been fairly successful too, in getting some to help in various ways with the programs. We are trying to arrange for the young people to take entire charge of a program for one meeting; our aim is to encourage them along constructive lines of work. In the coming year we are hoping to have a better year's work than in the year we have just finished.—Muriel M. Henderson, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Harlington.

Manson's Good Attendance

Though our meeting day was a very cold and stormy one it did not quell the ardor of our ladies. We had with us our director, Mrs. Gee, of Virden, who braved the cold for a journey of three miles into the country from the morning train and then again to our meeting in the afternoon, so the few ladies present decided to organize and do their best. Since then we have held nine meetings with an average attendance of fourteen. During the summer months the ladies meet in the different homes and the hostess serves lunch for which a fee of ten cents is charged. During the winter months we meet at the same hour as the men, holding our meetings on the stage of our Grain Growers' hall, while the men use the main part of the building. At these meetings we serve lunch to the men as well as the women. Four ladies supplied lunch at the last meeting which enabled us to add \$5.10 to our funds.

As our special work we have undertaken to look after the cemetery. We had the ground plowed for trees and intend planting them as soon as possible. During the summer 20 boxes of clothing were packed and in the fall one large box for the drought areas in the West. As we have a knitting machine 24 pairs of new socks were knit and included in our last box. We also sent a Christ-

mas donation to the Tribune stocking fund.

We are thinking very strongly on the nurse question, but as yet have done nothing definite. Twenty-five names now answer to the roll call, five of our members having joined at the time of our drive for 1920. Next year we are expecting to do great things as all are live workers. Several have not missed one meeting since we organized, and those members were not officers but some of our interested workers.—Mrs. A. S. George, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Manson, Man.

Soldier "Doubly" Welcomed

The Bloomington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. gave a reception and shower to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Manning, both members of this club. Mr. Manning has just returned from overseas with his bride who was a Miss Biley, from Wysleep Suirly, England. Mr. Manning was one of the first volunteers to respond to the Mother Country's call to arms. He enlisted in December, 1914, and returned in October, 1919, having served all through the war. He is one of the few of his company who survived. Mrs. Manning was engaged in school teaching, but resigned her position and took up nursing during the war.

The evening's entertainment opened with a short program, including addresses of welcome by Mrs. Ray Carr and Mrs. Bozley, responded to by Mr. and Mrs. Manning; after which the remainder of the evening was spent in partaking a delicious luncheon and in dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Manning were the recipients of many useful and beautiful gifts.—Mrs. E. T. Powers, secretary, Bloomington, U.F.W.

Willow Hollow Reports

Our membership has been increased this year from 16 to 23, but as yet we have only two junior members. We hold our meetings at the different homes and have a social tea after the business is transacted. We have the question box, and two of the members read a paper at each meeting.

Last fall each member pieced a few blocks for a quilt. This we put together and quilted at our meetings

early last winter. We then gave a dance in February and sold tickets on the quilt amounting to \$15. During the winter and spring we gave \$25 to the Canadian Field Comforts Commission, \$10 to the Red Cross Association and \$5.00 to the Young People's Conference.

We united with the Sterling and Pleasant Valley U.F.A.'s and U.F.W.A.'s in giving a picnic on June 27, but as it rained all afternoon each union only cleared about \$13 from the picnic and dance.

Each member gave 50 cents toward buying two pieces of furniture, and sold ice cream. All other refreshments were free. This was for the purpose of raising money for the treasury.

At the last U.F.A. meeting some of the U.F.W.A. members were present and together they made arrangements for a social evening every two weeks during the winter, and we are planning on giving the children a Christmas tree on Christmas eve.—Mrs. E. R. Thorp, Willow Hollow, U.F.W.A.

Splendid Annual Report

Here we are on the start of a New Year—a successful new year we hope with "co-operation and team work" for our slogan.

During the past year the Gwynne U.F.W.A. has done a considerable amount of work along these two lines. Our work has not been confined to one thing, but has embodied social service work, organization of new clubs, aid to devastated foreign countries, work in the thrift stamp campaign, and work along political lines.

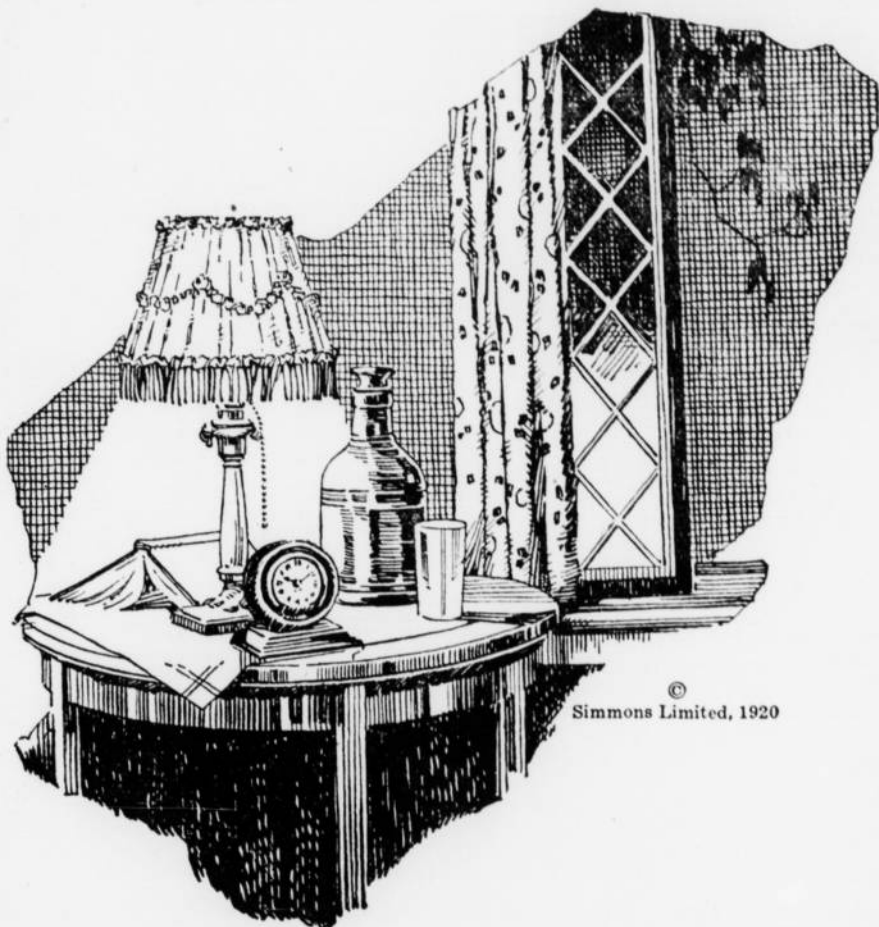
We have co-operated with the Sunshine Club by donating \$10 to help the needy people of Alberta. While our two junior organizations, the Harvest Home and Crooked Lake, have each made substantial donations to the Sunshine Christmas Box.

Along the line of organization most of our work has been done in conjunction with the school. The Harvest Home School in our district, has a junior organization, with a membership of 18. During the year the juniors raised \$75 for their treasury. Recently, under the leadership of their teacher, Mrs. R. L. Cartwright, they have taken



United Farm Women of Alberta Board of Directors for 1920.

From left to right, standing: Mrs. L. N. Casey, Crossfield; Mrs. E. Hallam, Sedgewick; Mrs. Price, Ettetter; Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet; Mrs. O. S. Welch, Gleichen; Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River; Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Veteran; Mrs. L. Hoehn, Doley. Sitting: Mrs. Paul Carr, New Dayton; Mrs. K. Maguire, Vice-president, Olds; Mrs. M. L. Sears, President, Nanton; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Second Vice-president, Paradise Valley; Miss A. Archibald, Secretary, Calgary.



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THE power of a principle is the most wonderful thing in the world. The manufacturer who starts with a principle can accomplish anything. He can even produce a bed that *invites sleep* instead of repelling it.

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The Simmons Metal Bed starts with the principle that a bed is made to sleep in. It is noiseless.

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And the Waldorf Box Spring invites *complete* relaxation. It supports the body *at ease* on fine resilient spring coils—each coil conforming freely to the contours, so that the spine is perfectly rested, whether one sleeps on the back or on the side.

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FOR thirty years, the products of Simmons Limited have been a household word in the better homes of Canada.

Today Simmons Limited has five factories, producing Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Pillows, and numbers the users of its products in the hundreds of thousands.

It is the leader in *Twin Beds*—a separate bed for each sleeper, welcomed everywhere by nice people, and a great aid toward sound sleep and glowing health.

You will not pay any more for a Simmons Bed than for any bed of good average quality.

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Simmons styles are better. There are more of them. A business that

covers the Nation cannot be local or provincial.

The soundest merchant in every section is sure to have Simmons Beds, Waldorf Box Springs, Mattresses and Pillows.

And when you are selecting your Simmons Beds with an eye to their appearance in the room, you will see that Simmons has for the first time established *beautiful and authoritative design* in Metal Beds.

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FOR every Canadian, sleep is the most important personal issue of the time.

No one can remain healthy and efficient without enough sleep—sound sleep.

Five million Canadian men and women are working mightily with hand and brain.

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They all need sleep—plenty of it—deep, sound, restful.

Where are they to get it—

In a creaky, rattling bed—on a spring that knocks, sags and humps?

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Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the brochure, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep." Free of charge.

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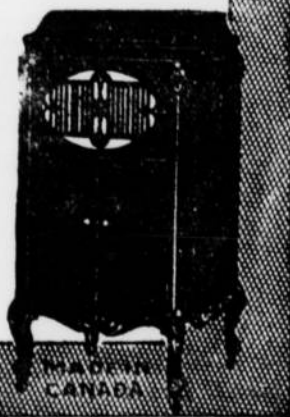
Please send me, free of charge and post paid, the booklet, "What to look for in buying a Phonograph."

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PROVINCE



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Here's a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with Canada's Greatest Home Magazine! Each issue consists of 50 pages and up, full of bright, interesting and snappy articles, photographs and stories. Attractive cover in colors. The only monthly published which is edited so as to interest every member of the home circle. Send us in subscription today and receive a copy of special Mid-winter issue.

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up the work of helping every needy family within their reach, and providing a Christmas gift for every child. Ten dollars was donated by the children to carry on this work. The club also donated \$2.00 for the Sunshine Christmas Box.

The other Gwynne junior club was organized in the Crooked Lake School, with a membership of 27. A lantern-slide entertainment was given and a fund of \$40 was raised. Part of this was invested in thrift stamps, \$5.00 was donated to the Polish Relief Fund, and the rest was spent in equipment for a hot noon lunch at school. Since October the club has purchased an oil stove and has served a hot drink and one other hot dish, all of which has been financed by the junior club entirely independent of the school board.

In sending aid to foreign countries, our work has included \$40 for the Polish Relief Fund, sent from this district, and a large amount of Red Cross work, including generous donations. In the thrift stamp campaign our club bought two war-saving stamps and our Crooked Lake junior one war stamp. At the political meeting our organization has been well represented, and a lively interest is being awakened. At each monthly meeting we have a program, and refreshments jointly with the U.F.A. which gives our local a high social aspect in the neighborhood.

The new officers for 1920 are as follows: President, Miss Hildur Carlson; vice-president, Mrs. H. Jiglum; secretary-treasurer, Miss Bertha Luther; social committee, Mrs. W. Cowan, Mrs. R. L. Cartwright, Mrs. Fred Freeman, Miss Ida Nygren, Miss Freda Purnquist; general committee: Mrs. Jno. Maygard, Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. S. Carlson.—Berna Luther, reporter, Gwynne local No. 52.

Local at Calgary

The Calgary local of the U.F.W.A. was organized in Calgary, November 27, 1919.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. C. M. Stenberg, president; Mrs. Davis, vice-president; Mrs. Guy Johnson, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. O. L. McPherson, recording secretary-treasurer. A board of five directors was also elected.

After the business meeting some very interesting talks were given by Mrs. Maguire, U.F.W.A. director for the East Calgary constituency; and Messrs. O. L. McPherson and Guy Johnson, president and secretary respectively of the U.F.A. Political Association.

New Lake Alice U.F.A.

We are a newly-organized U.F.W.A. in Lake Alice district, and, like that of Delacour, Alberta, have no men's organization in the district. We have held only a few meetings, at which there was quite an interested gathering in each case. We meet in the houses of the different members, and in this way avoid any trouble in heating and other discomforts. As members drive long distances, we always serve refreshments. It seems more friendly, too, to eat together once a month. We have started a Question Drawer, different members volunteering to answer two questions at each meeting, and find it a fine means of getting members to express themselves. The Question Drawer also serves to keep the discussion along some definite line. We hope in this way to get up a discussion on topics which should be of interest to the farm women of Alberta.—Mrs. M. M. Willis, Lake Alice U.F.W.A., Alta.

Macdonald Reports

On Friday afternoon, December 5, the Longburn branch of the M.G.G.A. met at the home of the president, Mrs. R. J. Caskey. The meeting was opened by a prayer led by Mrs. Peter Cameron. Owing to the absence of a few of the members the attendance was rather small, but those who were present enjoyed the paper read by Mr. Cameron on The Relation of the Price of Wheat to the High Cost of Living. He pointed out that it was thought by a great many that the price of wheat made foodstuffs soar, but in a test made by several city women bread was found to be the cheapest of all food. He also urged that the farm women find ways and means of procuring help for the house, and so solve the problem of domestic help. Mr. Cameron's paper

Infantile Paralysis

Caused This Deformity

This letter from Hon. Boyd Watkins, member-elect Mississippi House of Representatives, and Mrs. Watkins, should interest every parent of a crippled child.

Our son Raymond walked on the toes of his right foot, due to Infantile Paralysis. He was in your Sanitarium exactly 4 months when he came home with a straight foot, walking perfectly flat and with ease.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Watkins, R. E. No. 1, Lamar, Miss.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Crib Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" free. Write for them.

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was appreciated by all, the discussion which followed showed that the speaker's thoughts had received attention.

Mrs Caskey served a dainty and appetizing lunch, and after the singing of the national anthem, the meeting adjourned.—H. Irine, MacDonald, Man.

With the Juniors

The Whitla branch of the U.F.W.A. was organized in 1916 under the leadership of Mrs. Warren Fuller, as senior member. An annual membership fee of 25 cents was paid at the first meeting. This money was used to buy unworked embroidery pieces which the girls worked during their spare minutes in the summer. When these pieces were all made we had a sale of them. We also sold ice cream and had a dance in the evening. With the money we cleared from this affair we bought a croquet set and a tennis set. These were set up in town and the afternoon's in town after that were not monotonous.

An election of officers was held in the spring and Mrs. H. C. McDaniels

was elected as our senior member. Being a member of the U.F.W.A., she was a very great help to us as she knew how to help us conduct our meetings in a business-like way, the way the U.F.W.'s did. All information concerning rules and regulations were supplied by Mrs. McDaniels, which saved a great deal of time, and our meetings were conducted correctly.

At each meeting—one of the members would give a ten-minute speech about some subject named at a previous meeting. This gave us a better view of things that we knew very little about before. This also helped to make oration easier when called upon to speak in public.

Our meetings were held at the homes of the members in turn, but we found that unsatisfactory, because the members lived miles on each side of the town, and they could not go to the meetings so far away. We met in the U.F.W.A. rest room and then in the church after the first year.

When our meetings were held where

there was a musical instrument, part of the time was spent in playing instrumental selections to the delight of everyone, as music always cheers and makes people happy.

We had a tag day for the Red Cross. All the girls took an active part in the tagging and the net amount of \$37.20 was sent to the Red Cross. We gave a dance and sent the Red Cross \$25 another time.

During the summer ice cream was sold by the club every other Saturday. From \$2.00 to \$4.00 were cleared every time we sold ice cream, besides the enjoyment of working and helping our club.—Thelma Stevens, secretary, Junior Branch Whitla U.F.W.A.

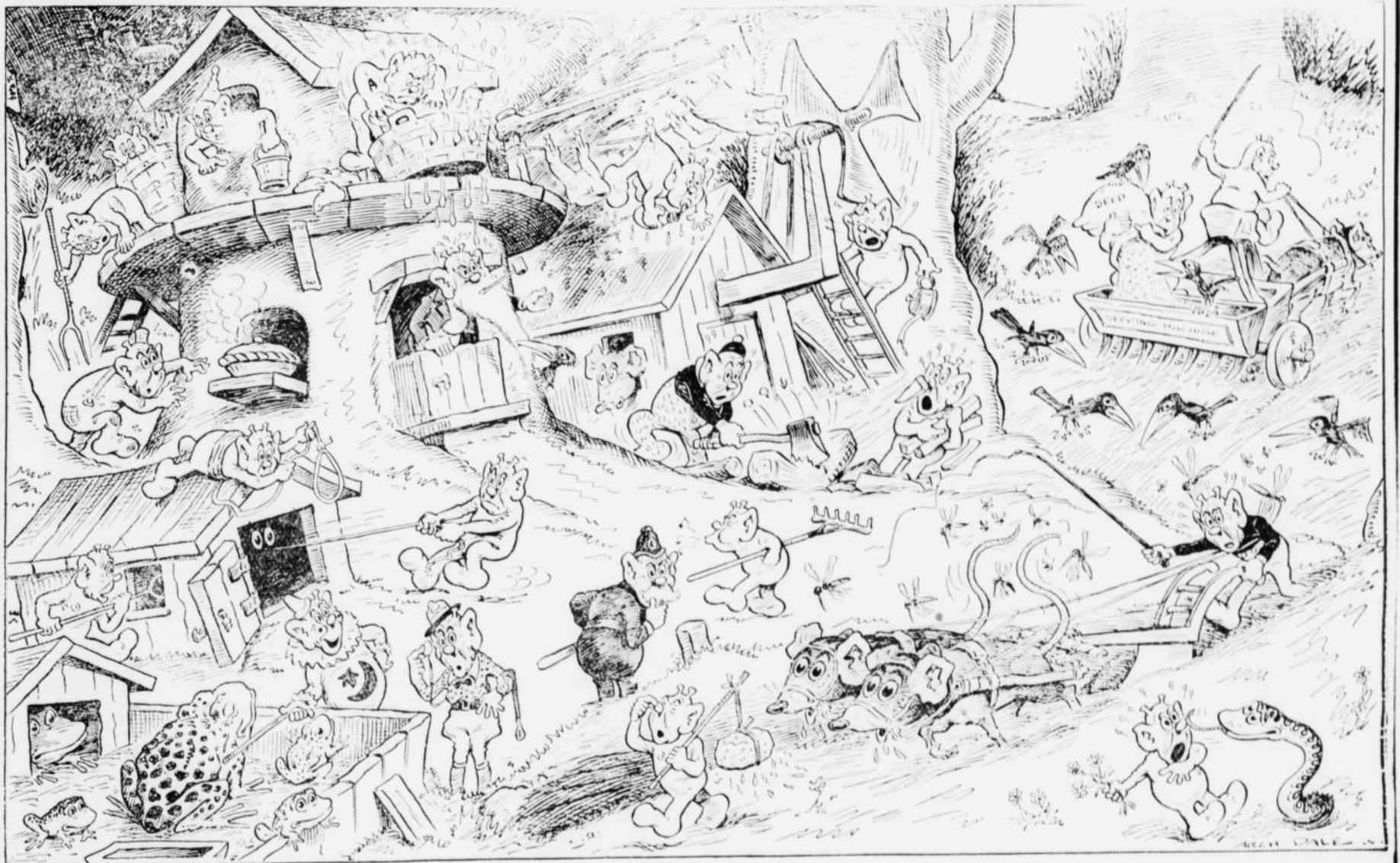
High Finance at Sexsmith

Owing to the busy season we have not been having much of a meeting and sometimes none at all, but now everything is done on the land and we expect to have better meetings. The Ladies' Aid and U.F.W.A. had their bazaar, chicken supper and dance recently. The

U.F.W.A. made \$216.60 and the Ladies' Aid, \$186. The U.F.W.A. have their kitchenette complete and \$200 paid on the piano. The Ladies' Aid and the U.F.W.A. have the same membership, so they are working to build a Lutheran Church in the little town of Sexsmith.—Mrs. Agnes M. Britton, secretary, Sexsmith, U.F.W.A.

New Norway U.F.W.

The New Norway U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held a joint meeting and social evening on November 8. It was decided to continue the meetings every two weeks during the winter months, the program to consist of short speeches, music, songs and debating. The ladies agreed to serve refreshments at the close of the meetings. The object of our meetings is to get the people together to take an interest in, and help along the U.F.A. political movement, also to get every farmer to become a subscriber and a shareholder to the Western Independent.—Mrs. Clara Neven, New Norway, U.F.W.A., Alberta.



Who ever heard of using mice to draw a plow? Why, Poly of course. Who ever heard of coaxing them on with a bit of cheese? Why, none other than Roly himself—he's doing it. Look at the mosquitoes, they certainly are making life miserable for poor Poly—and the birds are sure getting a fine feed of cob-web seeds as the little Doo Dad drills the field. Smiles is sure proud of his Bull frog—and Percy Haw Haw is amazed. Sleepy Sam is going to have a great dinner if he is successful in stealing the pie. It looks as if he might have a sore spot before he has finished the job.

The Mouse in the stable looks as if he would like to be out and have a chance at Roly's bit of cheese. Old Doe, Sawbones appears perfectly content with the progress that is being made. And that reminds me—of the fine Doo Dad Book—that is chuck full of funny Doo Dad pictures. Have you seen it? It sure is a dandy. It has great big pages, 9 inches one way and 12 inches the other and there are Doo Dad pictures on every page—and the most interesting stories—they surely are great. We have sent hundreds of these funny picture books to boys and girls who read The Guide—and they have not cost them one cent. We have one for you. If you haven't received yours—don't lose any time—send for it right away.

You see the pictures are printed on nice heavy paper and you can take your crayons and color all the trees and the houses and the wagons, and put red trousers on some of the Doo Dads and brown ones on others, and put green spots on the frogs and it makes the finest game ever, and when you have finished coloring the pictures you sure have a beautiful book that you can keep for ever and ever and show your friends and everything. It's fine.

The Big Contest Sheet

Then besides this. With every book is mailed a great big Doo Dad picture, printed on paper that is especially suited to coloring and you can color this contest sheet and send it in to The Guide and each month

there is a big contest and cash prizes are given for pictures that are colored best and a beautiful "Certificate of Merit" printed in gold and green and signed by Mr. Dale, the daddy of all the Doo Dads, himself. You sure want a copy of this great big, dandy, fat Doo Dad book. Just take your ruler and a piece of paper and measure 9 inches one way and 12 inches the other way, and see what a big sheet it takes, and you will see how big the Doo Dad book is, for the pages are just that size. Measure up your sheet of paper and then imagine a Doo Dad picture on it. I'll say it's mighty fine and you will be delighted. Old Doe, Sawbones will send you a copy.

Now the way you get it is to fill in your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to Old Doe, Sawbones, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, and then by next mail you will get a letter from Old Doe, and then in just a few days you can have your own Doo Dad book and can color the pictures and the contest sheet and enter the monthly competition and everything.

Now the thing to do is to mail the coupon to Old Doe. Cut it out right NOW before you turn this page and mail it the very first time you are in town.

That's the way to get your Doo Dad book. So don't put off sending in the coupon.

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Dear Doc.: Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book.

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AGE

BOY OR GIRL

P.O.

PROVINCE

Mrs. Parlby's Address

Continued from Last Week

Public Health

We have made certain advances during the past year, but not nearly enough has been done to touch the problem of rural medical and nursing aid. At our last convention we asked for an obstetrical course to be given to graduate nurses so that they might attend to maternity cases in the districts where no medical man was available.

This resolution caused a good deal of opposition, but the government finally passed legislation providing for the training of a certain number of these nurses at the expense of the government.

Up to the present two of these nurses have been employed in the far north and are both, I think, Old Country women who took their obstetrical course on the other side. I notice that the

minister of health in his address to the annual meeting of the Alberta Red Cross Society said that one especially useful piece of work the Red Cross Society could undertake was the providing of district nurses for such localities as could not be served by the municipal hospitals, and to bringing out to this country of obstetrical nurses, which I take to mean that our nurses in this country are not willing to undertake the responsibility of this work.

Another resolution passed at our last convention asked for a short course of instruction in first aid nursing so that rural girls and women might be able to cope with any unexpected epidemic that might come along. The minister of health seemed to consider that there were a great many difficulties in the way of such a course. I find, however,

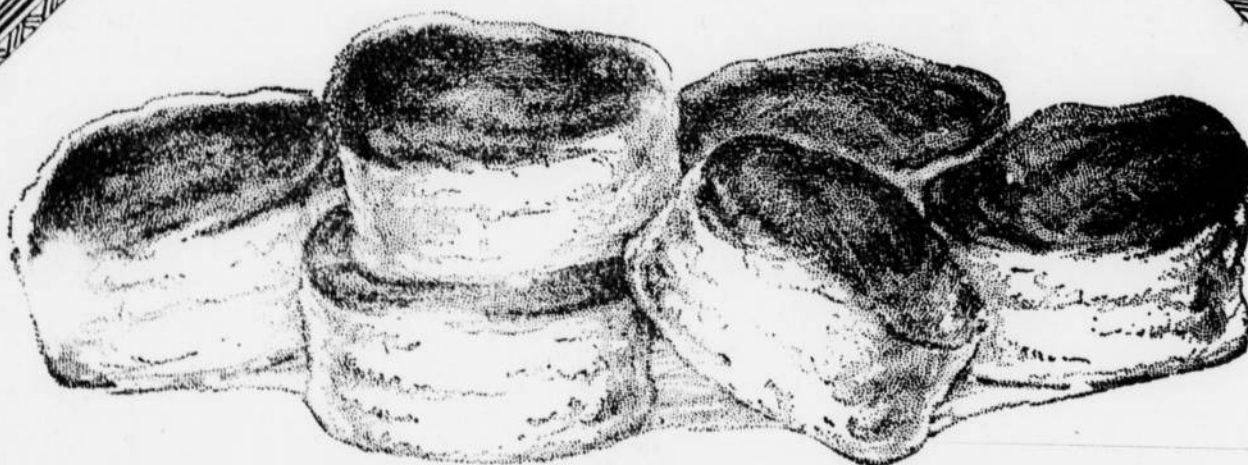
that Saskatchewan has endeavored to overcome these difficulties and has made arrangements by which a short course of 12 months' training will be given girls in the new municipal hospitals. These pupil nurses will, during their time in hospital, do the ordinary work done by nurses in training and will receive \$25 a month with board and room. At the end of their term, if examination shows their work to have been satisfactory, they will be given a certificate as "nurse aid" from the Provincial Health Department. By this means it is hoped to recruit girls around the municipal hospitals, who, after their course is finished, will return to their homes and help supply the nursing aid so much needed in the rural districts. The provincial Red Cross is helping to recruit these girls and proposes to endow the movement in various ways. Of course, it will be made clear that these nurse aids are not fully qualified nurses, and are only competent to work under directions of a medical

man or graduate nurse and would not be entitled to charge more than half the fees charged by a graduate nurse.

Manitoba is also giving good short courses of a week's duration, including child welfare work and clinics, at which the children of the district are examined. The Red Cross, Women Grain Growers and Local Council of Women are all giving great assistance to this work.

I think we as an organization might undertake to form some of these short courses for ourselves with perhaps a little assistance from the Department of Health, that is until such time as some better system for training is evolved by the minister.

For instance, in a great many of our locals we have one or more members who before their marriage were trained nurses. I think in many instances it might be possible to arrange with them to give a series of lectures and demonstrations during the year and the Department of Health might be able to



Break one apart. But before spreading the cool, fresh butter on it, enjoy the snowy contrast it makes with the dainty crust.

Light as the Down on a Fluffy Chick

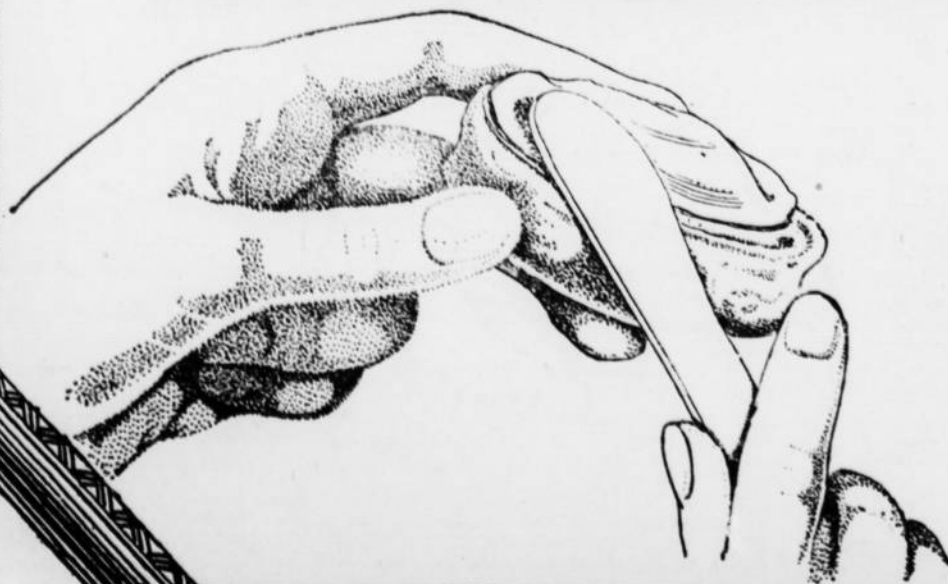
These full-blown morsels are so delicately wholesome that most people can make a full meal off them without discomfort.

It is the most witching form in which you can serve the sturdy vitality of Canada's best wheat—so serve these biscuits *oftener*. Only remember that no common flour can give you at every baking that same satiny, yielding finish; that same teasing aroma that starts digestion. FIVE ROSES flour is famous for the even layers of dainty texture it brings to biscuit making.

FIVE ROSES biscuits are an easy, pleasing way to lose one's appetite—thereby saving on expensive meats and other foods.

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arrange for an examination at the end
of the course and also to remunerate
the nurse for her work. In this way we
might arrive at the happy state of hav-
ing a number of women in every local-
ity, who, at least knew how to make
a sick person comfortable—how to
make their bed and cook the simple
food necessary.

Other legislation we asked for was
a clean bill of health before marriage.
This was not looked upon with any
favor by the government, and the min-
ister of health, while agreeing that it
was probably the best way to combat
disease, thought that a considerable
amount of education of public opinion
would be necessary before legislation
such as this could be placed on the
statutes.

The amendment to the Health Act,
which our last convention also asked for,
making local boards of health responsible
for the enforcing of health regulations
in their districts, and making them
liable to fine, as well as the parties
owning unsanitary premises, has been
productive of a considerable amount of
cleaning up in the province, and 41
convictions have already taken place
under the act.

This seems to me a place where our
locals might well co-operate with the
Health Department in keeping their
local boards up to their work, insist-
ing on clean-up days, the keeping of
regulations in regard to contagious dis-
eases and registration of births, etc.
Probably the cost of building at the
present time is holding back the build-
ing of rural municipal hospitals. Sas-
katchewan has far out-distanced us,
having nine hospitals, while we have
only five.

One of the arguments used against
these hospitals by those not in favor
of them has been quite disproved by
Saskatchewan's experience, and that
is that maternity cases will not go to
them. In 1915 out of the total number
of births in that province one out of
every 13 had hospital care. In 1916,
one out of every 11 had hospital care,
and in 1917, one out of every eight.
Alberta hospitals are too new to be
able to give any statistics of this kind,
but according to figures given me for
1917 out of 5,400 births in this pro-
vince outside of the cities, 4,942 had
no medical attention.

There are a great many more phases
of public health with which we might
deal, such as mental defectives. Alberta
is starting to deal with this problem;
public opinion is as yet hardly aroused
to the need of action along certain
lines. Our part is to help form public
sentiment and keep urging on our De-
partment of Health to bring about
necessary reforms.

Conclusion

To sum up, the year can, I think, be
considered a very successful one in
point of growth and increased enthusi-
asm. Many locals that were practically
dead have been re-animated by the good
work of the directors in their consti-
tuencies, and we have the largest num-
ber of new locals we have gained in
any one year.

The organization has reached a stage
when its own momentum will help to
carry it along, the difficult days of
arousing interest and establishing the
position of the organization are over,
and I feel that I can, without being
a shirker, leave all active work in it
to those who are more capable of carry-
ing it on than myself.

I shall always watch your progress
with undiminished interest, however,
and wish you continued and increasing
success in your endeavors to bring
about better rural conditions.



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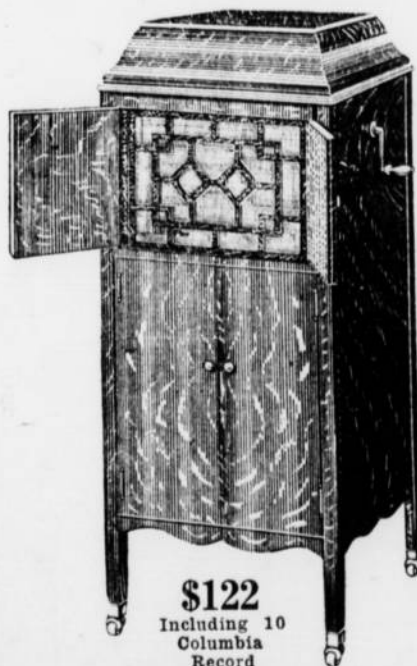
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AND HOW THEY'D DETERMINED THE WILD WUNX TO FIGHT. HE TOLD OF ITS FIERCENESS, ITS CUNNING AND STRENGTH, ITS TEETH AND ITS TOE-NAIls, ITS HEIGHT AND ITS LENGTH, HOW ITS CRY IN THE NIGHT MADE THE HEARTS-BLOOD RUN COLD, ALL OF THE TALE TO THE GREAT ZUG HE TOLD. HE FINISHED. THE GREAT ELFIN WIZARD THEN SPAKE
 A MOST DANGEROUS TASK IS THIS YOU UNDERTAKE
 COME FORWARD BOLD PIPER AND BY THE HORNSPOON
 THE CHARM OF THE GREAT ZUG SHALL REST IN YOUR TUNE
 MAY THE TOOTH-ACHE AND BACK-ACHE AND EAR-ACHE AND GRIPES
 ALL FLY TO YOUR Foe: AT THE SOUND OF YOUR PIPES
 MAY THE COLD CHILLS OF GREENLAND FREEZE IN HIS VEINS
 AND THE FEVERS OF AFRICA BURN IN HIS BRAINS.
 MAY CORNS, CRACKS AND BUNIONS COME ON HIS TOES
 AND CHILBLAINS BY HUNDREDS ITCH ON HIS NOSE.
 MAY HIS EARS TURN TO PANCAKES, HIS EYES TURN TO STONES
 MAY THE CURSE OF THE GREAT ZUG REST ON HIS BONES.
 NOW GO YE BRAVE WARRIORS AND FEAR YE NO HARM
 FOR NAUGHT CAN AVAIL 'GAINST THIS GREAT ELFIN CHARM.
 SO MARCH BRAVELY ON AND FEAR NO DEFEAT
 AT THE SOUND OF THE PIBROCH YOUR Foe MUST RETREAT.
 AT THIS SANDY TOOK HIS PIPES AND BEGAN TO PLAY
 AND WITH THE FIRST NOTE THE GREAT ZUG MELTED AWAY
 AND AS THE CHARMED PIPES INCREASED IN THEIR PLAINT
 THE CRY OF THE WUNX GREW FAINT AND MORE FAINT.
 THE DOODADS BEGAN THEIR OUTFITS TO PACK
 AND STARTED AWAY ON THE WILD WUNX'S TRACK.

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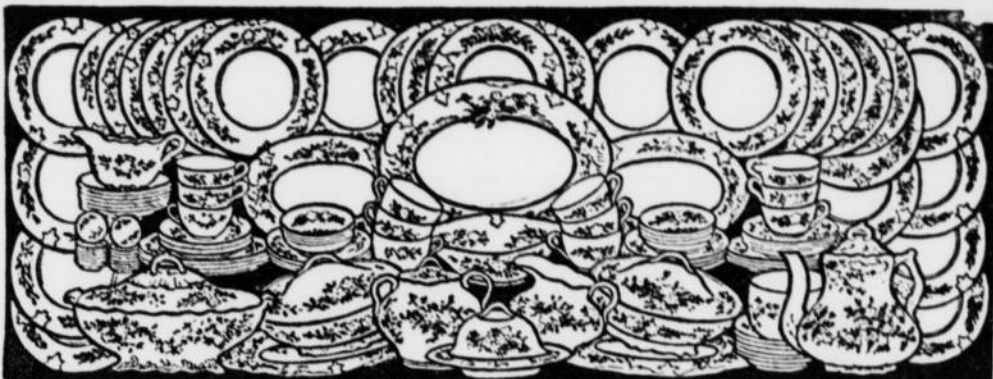
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Fort William an Ocean Port?

The project to deepen and improve the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence and other waterways so as to permit ocean going steamers to reach Fort William, Port Arthur and other great lake ports, was discussed at a conference held under the auspices of the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association, at Winnipeg on January 27 and 28. O. E. Fleming, K.C., of Windsor, Ont., presided, and others present included W. M. German, K.C., ex-M.P. for Welland, Ont., honorary president of the association, and representatives of the Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Brandon Boards of Trade, and of the United Farmers of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association.

An international joint commission has been appointed by the Canadian and United States governments to consider the project, and 14 of the western states have formed an association which is co-operating with the Canadian association to present a case to the commission and to secure support for the project throughout the country and in parliament and congress.

The object of the conference was to secure support in the West, and a number of addresses were given showing the advantages which would accrue to the both Canada and the United States by giving direct access to the ocean from the lake ports. Charles P. Craig, of Duluth, stated that the cost of water transportation was only one-tenth of rail costs, and he estimated that the saving on freight from lake ports to Europe, on a pre-war basis, would amount to at least five cents a bushel on wheat. The Welland canal, which is part of the proposed route, is at present being deepened to 30 feet, but other parts of the present route will only permit the passage of vessels up to 14 feet draught. Estimates of the cost of the project, exclusive of the Welland canal, vary from \$110,000,000 to \$400,000,000, to be borne jointly by Canada and the United States, but all those favoring the scheme claim that the development of hydro-electric power alone will make the scheme self-supporting.

Farmers' Viewpoint

J. A. Maharg, M.P., president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, was asked to speak for the grain producers. The grain growers, he said, were naturally anxious to see freight rates reduced, but he was not sufficiently informed at present to be able to pronounce upon this scheme. The western people had a good deal of faith in the Hudson's Bay route. They had also been asked to support the Georgian Bay canal, and now they had a third scheme before them. He pointed out also that during the war, while rail freights had been increased approximately 33 per cent, lake rates had gone up 200 or 300 per cent., and when an attempt had been made to regulate lake freights some of the boards of trade supporting the scheme before the conference, had been very pronounced in their opposition.

J. L. Brown, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, endorsed Mr. Maharg's statement, adding that the farmers' organizations were anxious to take a broad view of the matter. The great inland waterway comprised by the great lakes was certainly intended to be used and he would be glad to see it developed in the interests of all the people of Canada and the United States. There was, however, the question as to whether the present financial state of Canada would justify this country in undertaking a scheme of this magnitude.

Control of Rates

Investigation of the feasibility of reconstructing the St. Lawrence river locks so as to supply navigation facilities equal to those of the new Welland canal and of developing the water power of the St. Lawrence river and other waters, coincidentally was urged upon the Dominion government in a resolution passed at the close of the discussion. Public ownership of all waterpower available in Canadian waterways was strongly advocated in a second resolution moved by W. M. German, K.C., honorary president, seconded by J. L. Brown, president of

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the United Farmers of Manitoba, and passed by the delegates.

J. A. Maharg, M.P. spoke in favor of an amendment providing for government control of shipping rates as well as water power, but there was a division of opinion on the subject and it was not put to the meeting in the form of a motion. The president, O. E. Fleming, suggested from the chair that since there was a conflict of opinion the grain growers might make it their care to place that phase of the waterways development problem before the International Joint Commission appointed to investigate and report on it.

Explanation to Sask. Subscribers

A considerable number of letters have been received from Saskatchewan subscribers in the last two months regarding delays in their subscriptions. This is almost entirely due to the difficulties encountered in connection with the big Liberty drive in Saskatchewan, in October and November. Subscriptions were taken in the Liberty drive all over the province of Saskatchewan. In some cases they were delayed in the hands of the canvasser, and in some cases they were delayed in the constituency office, then the heavy amount of work in the Saskatchewan Central office at Regina caused additional delay. Finally, when nearly 8,000 subscriptions were forwarded to The Guide office it necessitated further delay in getting these names all on the list. However, all of these difficulties, so far as The Guide knows, have now been overcome, and all subscriptions received in The Guide office have been placed upon the mailing list. If there is any subscriber now not getting The Guide, or not credited with the full amount of the subscription he paid, he should write at once to The Grain Growers' Guide and explain the matter fully, when adjustments and corrections will be promptly made.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

HORSES

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Aenes Choice, foaled May 3rd, 1912. Sired by Aene (imp.); dam, Kate McQueen; sire of sire, Baron's Pride; dam of sire, Sybil Gray; sire of dam, Simon Yet; dam of dam, Lucy, by McCamon's Treasure (imp.); weight about 1,600. First as yearling, registered or imported class, Sunderland, Ontario; first in group of four sired by any Clydesdale stallion; first, Carlyle, Sask., in two-year-old registered Clydesdales. Good reason for selling. Price \$600, part cash, balance registered Short-horns, f.o.b. Alameda, C.P. or Wilmar C.N. Wilnot Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 5-2

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL, Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE—Raising yearling and two-year-old stallion colts sired by my international winner, Fairhope, and other sires of note. These colts have plenty of size, bone and quality. Priced right. Ross G. Williams, Regina, Sask. Box 685. 4-4

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

WANTED—BY ELKHORN CLYDESDALE Horse Breeders' Club, stallion for season 1920 under federal system. Write undersigned and give full particulars. C. W. Crosby, sec., Elkhorn, Man. 2-4

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising seven years old, Schedule A, grandson of Baron Buchlyvie. Guaranteed sure foal getter. His stock can be seen. Apply A. P. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—GRADE STALLION, eight years in spring, weight 1,800 lbs., sired by pure-bred Clydesdale stallion. A good stock horse. Broke to harness and good, quiet worker. Apply John W. Trebell, Stony Plain, Alta. 5-2

TWO STYLISH, CREAM-COLORED PONIES and one bay, all geldings; black mare; all rising four years, gentle, broken to ride. Suit lady or boy. Delivered free within 35 miles. Ratcliffe Buffalo Head, Sask. 5-2

SHIRE STALLION AND WORK HORSES for sale or exchange for light tractor or Ford car. Geo. Walroff, Cereal, Alta. 5-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, weight 2,000. Oscar Lincoln, Parry, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE OR HIRE, UNDER THE FEDERAL System, two Clydesdale stallions: Clyde Prince Charlie, foaled June, 1912, and Lothian Mac II., foaled May 20th, 1915. George & Watson, Deloraine, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, Pheodore II. (4552), 74875, color grey, weight 2,100, very quiet, good foal getter. H. R. Kerfoot, Macoun, Sask. 4-4

PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS. Good shortage. Prices low. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, aged, sure foal getter. Can be bought very cheap. S. Honey, Binscarth, Man. 4-3

PURE BRED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, got 13 his fillies for sale. Big bone, good stock. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—TEAM OF GENERAL PURPOSE horses, four years old, \$375 cash. A. Dickey, Crandall, Man. 5-2

SHETLAND PONIES WANTED—WHITE, STATING what you have. H. W. Way, Horse Dealer Saskatoon, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES. Leon Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

FOR SALE—TWO STANDARD - BRED drivers. Mrs. C. A. Brock, Abernethy, Sask. 5-2

SWINE

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EXCELLENT stock; yearling sows and gilts, bred, \$50 up; four-months-old pigs, \$20 each. Booking orders for spring litters, \$20. G. C. Hunter, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-2

THOROUGHbred IMPROVED ENGLISH Yorkshires—Four-months-old stout sows, boars bred from finest breeder, prize-winners, \$26 each. Captain Isherwood, Isherwood, Ont. 5-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, No. 64681, raised by University Saskatchewan, born March, 1918. Price on application. Edward G. Fisher, Esk, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to boar winning prize Regina. Weight 175 to 250 lbs. \$65 to \$75. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask. Box 85. 4-3

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, Hatfield Chief, sire Chief Hatfield, 6029, \$75; two boars, May, 1919, litter, \$40 each. Would exchange. Hope, Box 1581, Calgary, Alta. 5-2

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG REGIS-tered Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey sows (bred). Willoughby, Parkside, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD POLAND-China black boar (registered). Jacob Hagel, Beiseker, Alta. 5-2

FOR SALE—TWO DUROC-JERSEY BOARS one sow, registered, born March 31. James Bagnell, Huntoon, Sask. 2-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word. Also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display faces will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—HAVING SOLD MY farm and because I am leaving the country, I will sell my entire herd of choice registered Red Polled cattle at prices unheard of before. Five bulls, from 10 months to two years old; some heifers and cows in calf; also registered Percheron stallion, two years, with weight, style and bone. A. J. Vater, Wadena, Sask. 4-3

HEREFORD/HERD BULL FOR SALE—RICHLY bred four-year-old, Don Perfection (25362). Combines blood of Perfection, Anxiety 4th, The Grove 3rd and Lord Wilton. Has left splendid mark on herd. Sired calf which is an international prospect. Price modest. Pym Bros., Mirror, Alta. 5-2

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM, ESTABLISHED 1855, have for sale a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls and females by the great Brown-dale by Avondale. Write for further information. James Douglas, Colodonia, Ontario 3-4

WANTED—AN AGED SHORTHORN BULL, fashionable breeding, good quality. Tuberculin-tested and guaranteed a sure breeder. State registered number, weight and price. Advertiser, c/o Union Bank, Esterhazy, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-Angus. A few choice bulls on hand. Prices right. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Route 2. 3-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL calves, 10 months. Big, growthy fellows. Choice bred and priced right, \$125 to \$150. Forest Home Stock Farm, Burton, Man. 3-8

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farm, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one six years, one 15 months, one nine months. \$150 each. W. J. McLaughlin & Sons, Ramsack, Sask. 4-2

THREE ANGUS BULLS—ONE 10, ONE 20 months and four-year-old herd bull. Price \$200, \$250 and \$400. Apply Geo. W. Cornwall, Dauphin, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, one coming two-year-old and three coming one year. All in good shape and fit for service. J. H. Oneil, Crossfield, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bull calves, one born last December and one in January. Price \$30 each. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, red, one year old, \$100. Victor Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—SIX REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, two years old. Apply with full particulars to C. Montgomery, Travnor, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—POLLED ANGUS BULL, MAJOR of Tyrol, two years old, price right. E. Bjarnson, Miami, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—RED-ROLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

CATTLE (continued)

CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS males, eight to 10 months. \$150 to \$200 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, eight, 14 and 19 months old. Ed. Sinnott, Lanigan, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 2-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, two years old, roan. W. H. Cross, Kincaid, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls. E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 5-5

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORE, SASK., BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

SELLING—REGISTERED SUFFOLKS, TWO mares, one stallion, workers and breeders; one registered Clyde mare, heavy, No. 42134, five years; all very cheap. Rose Comb Rhode Island cockerels, \$3.50. A. J. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; pullets, \$2.00, excellent stock; also registered Poland-China hog, \$75. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 5-2

MAMMOTH JACK FOR SALE—D. E. JOHN-son, Conquest, Sask. 3-3

RAW FURS

I WILL PAY FOR QUICK SHIPMENTS OF rats from \$2.00 to \$4.50 each; wolf from \$18 to \$23 average; weasel, 75c. to \$2.25 each; mink, \$6.00 to \$16 each; skunk, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each. Ship or write what you have. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask. 3-3

Let THE GUIDE Sell Your Eggs for Hatching

Hundreds of the best farmers in Western Canada know that The Guide classified ads. bring results—big results. Here's what they tell us.

We Do It For Them

- Jan. 1, 1920.—W. D. WILEY, Carman, Man. (Guinea Fowl)—"One ad. brought 16 more orders than we could fill."
Jan. 6, 1920.—J. H. RUTHERFORD, Albion, Ont. (Turkeys and Geese)—"Ran four ads. Birds all sold by time last ad. appeared."
Jan. 8, 1920.—Mrs. GEO. DUNS, Langenburg, Sask. (R.C. Reds)—"Best of success. Could have sold twice as many cockerels."
Jan. 11, 1920.—T. W. SPENCE, Rosetown, Sask. (Barred Rocks)—"Cockerels all sold. Am still getting letters."
Jan. 26, 1920.—A. BEDDOME, Minnedosa, Man. (White Wyandottes)—"Through two ads. sold all cockerels. Will be advertising eggs soon."

We Can Do It For You, Because

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

Send an Ad. in Today and Try It.

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS-tered Oxford Down ewes at different ages, bred to imported English bucks, also ewe lambs not bred. I keep no grades. For particulars, phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 2-4

GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB to registered rams. The safest, surest and quickest way to make money from livestock. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont. Phone 4. 1-2tf

DOGS

PAIR YEAR-OLD HOUNDS, STAG AND RUS-sian cross, extra fast dogs, \$30 pair. Also one two-year Stag and Russian dog, extra fast and lone killer, price \$60. Pollett Bros., Duval, Sask. 4-2

TWO UNRELATED PAIR STAG - GREY hounds, year old; parents big, fast killers; fathers, 125, mothers 100 pounds. Pairs, \$50, singles, \$30. Photos. F. Gillis, Grainger, Alta. 5-2

AT STUD—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND, LORD Roscoe, No. 22742, was first in novice, first in open, first in limit, also special for best of 16 shown, Calgary, Feb. 5, 1919. For particulars, J. B. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 5-2

BIG HUSKY FOXHOUND, HAD THREE SEAS-ons on coyotes, foxes and bobcats, excellent cold trailer, fine voice. First \$50 takes him. Edwin Kulbeck, Didsbury, Alta. 5-2

SELLING—TWO HOUNDS, MALE AND FE-male, two years old. Well trained, \$50 for pair. Jake Liebrecht, Rhein, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—THREE GREYHOUNDS, TWO Stags, one Russian, trained. C. W. Murray, Rokeby. 5-2

WANTED—TWO ST. BERNARD PUPS (MALE). Box 37, Kipling, Sask. 5-2

HAY AND FEED

OATS, BRAN, SHORTS AND FLOR FOR SALE, in carload lots; mixed cars can be had if necessary. T. K. McCallum & Co., Grainger Building, Saskatoon. 5-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD FEED OATS. SEND sample and prices. Geo. Wylie, Allan Hills, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—CAR FEED OATS. STATE PRICE, send samples. Secy-treas., Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune, Sask. 3-3

THREE CARS NO. 1 WHEAT STRAW, PRES-sed, ready for shipment. Apply J. N. Morris, Nokomis, Sask. Box 158. 5-2

SELLING—SMALL CAR LOAD HEAVY FEED barley, \$1.40 bushel. Loaded Kromau, Sask. John Paintin. 5-2

SALE—OAT SHEAVES AND HAY. S. PALMER, Arthand, Sask. 5-7

FOR SALE—THREE CARS BALED UPLAND hay. A. C. Portway, Hayter, Alta. 5-2

FOR SALE—GREEN OAT SHEAVES, CON-taining good oats. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask. 4-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER IS EXPENSIVE! BUY SPRUCE poles. Just the thing for rough farm buildings, stables, cattle sheds, implement sheds, ice houses, pig pens and corrals. 14 ft. to 18 ft. lengths. Three inches to six inches at small end. Only one cent per foot f.o.b. cars Holbein, Sask. All good, sound, dry cut timber. We also carry the largest stock of cord-wood and tamarac fence posts in the province. Prices on application. The Prince Albert Fuel Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 5-1

FENCE POSTS—LUMBER, CEMENT, PLAS-ter, fence wire and other supplies at bottom wholesale prices direct from factory. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 2-tf

CUT OUT THE MIDDLE-MAN—ORDER YOUR green tamarac fence posts from Adolph Benesh, Junkins, Alta. 4-3

CORDWOOD—IN CAR LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 5-2

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. B. SIM, Soliqua, B.C. 3-3

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER-ed your station. E. Hall, Soliqua, B.C. 2-4

HONEY

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER, 28c. per lb.; Fall Flowers, 24c.; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot, 60 lbs. Special discounts on eight crates or more. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 4-tf

CLOVER HONEY, 60-LB. TINS, \$17; HUCK-wheat honey, 60-lb. tins, \$14. P. Leonard, Hagersville, Ontario. 4-2

SIX 10-LB. PAILS CLOVER HONEY, \$17. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 4-3

SITUATIONS

MAN AND WIFE WANTED BY THE YEAR, without family preferred. Separate house, good basement and large cistern. None but first-class man need apply. Good wages. Apply, giving experience, A. A. Richardson, Douglas Stock Farms (Aberdeen-Angus) Grenfell, Sask. 4-2

WANTED BY END OF MARCH—MARRIED man to work on mixed farm. House, milk, fuel, vegetables provided. State wages, G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alberta. 5-4

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR YEAR. Write, stating wages. C. Smith, Lorraine, Alta. 4-2

STALLION GROOM WANTED. GIVE REFER-ences and wages in first letter. P. H. Puddeu, Eskbank, Sask. 5-2

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 69-10

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; pairs, \$12. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, EXTRA large, price \$7.00 each. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 3-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—MAY hatch, \$10. Jas. Dow, Macdonald, Man 5-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels. Free range birds from best laying strain in province. Egg record on request. \$4.00 each, pair \$7.00. Thos. D. Bathgate, Goodwater, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS— From Brandon 1919 prize birds. Good weight and size. \$4.00 each, \$7.00 for two during February. Mrs. John Meekin, 344, Griswold, Man. 4-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG birds, bred from M. A. College imported stock, \$4.00 Single Comb White Leghorns, \$3.00. Bergey Bros., Rosser, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. From the famous Woodview strain, London. Bred from excellent winter layers. \$5.00 each. J. McLees, Moose Jaw, Sask. 4-2

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 and \$4.50 each. Large, well-marked birds. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, well developed, \$4.00 each. Stuart McLachlan, Clyde, Alta. 4-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SHOW BIRDS, \$10. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 4-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine large birds, Guild-laying strain, \$3.50. W. Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 2-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$3.00 each. Apply to J. F. Purvis, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-3

LARGE, VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCKER- els, Ringlet strain, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Harry Martin, 10235 119 Street, Edmonton, Alta. 3-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS COCKERELS and pullets, splendid laying strain, \$3.00 each. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS— \$2.00 each or \$4.00 for 2 or more. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 5tf

SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$2.50 each. Apply Mrs. J. W. Boettger, Findlater, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels. From laying strain. \$3.00 each. James Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 5-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels. Immediate sale, \$3.00 each; two for \$4.00; three for \$7.00. J. C. Carritt, Bentley, Alta. 5-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER- els, pure-bred, \$2.00. Mrs. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 4-4

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels for sale, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. O. F. Warner, Wolsely, Sask. 4-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCK- erels, \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00; pullets, \$1.75 each. R. Mills, Box 168, Dunrea, Man. 5-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$4.00; beautiful rich red, from guaranteed bred-to-lay stock and prize-winners. Swift Current, 1919; hens laying all winter. Mrs. Edgar John ston, Beverley, Sask. 3-2

GOEGLIN'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Are bred to lay, and bred to show in the largest shows in Canada. Have 25 cockerels at from \$5.00 to \$10 each. Hens and pullets all sold. Geo. H. Goeglein, Tofield, Alta. 5-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, Fletcher's famous laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. A. W. Barber, Carruthers, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels; also few single comb, good dark color, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. James O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask. 3-4

R. C. RED COCKERELS—15 SPLENDID SHOW birds, \$5.00 each; three exceptional birds, \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 4-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels. Fine dark birds; from prize-winning stock. \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Large birds, from good laying strain. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Ed. Quansstrom, Carnduff, Sask. 5-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—ROSE comb. From best government strain. \$2.50 and \$3.00. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 5-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND cockerels; dark rich red. Classy birds. \$4.00 each. Wm. Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 5-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50 each, good layers. A. Eby, Drake, Sask. 5-2

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM same stock as my pen which won third prize, International Egg-Laying Contest, Victoria, B.C., 1919. Strong, vigorous, good egg type. \$5.00 and \$8.00. A. W. Cooke, Kelowna, Field, B.C. 3-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, choice birds, Martin strain, \$3.00, \$5.00, and \$8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW choice cockerels, \$5.00 to \$10; hens and pullets, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 5-3

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS— From prize-winning male and good laying hens; large, vigorous birds. \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. A. O. Wright, Herbert, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Reid Roadhouse, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, price \$3.00. Sarah Denhard, Ashern, Man. 4-3

PRIZE-WINNING WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.75 each. N. Brown, Craven, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. D. R. Davis, Bagot, Man. 4-2

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, SELECTED and bred for egg type, Tom Barron strain; strong, vigorous, \$5.00 and \$8.00. A. W. Cooke, Kelowna, Field, B.C. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH. Number limited. Ralph Robbins, Glenella, Man. 4-2

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTONS—COCK- erels, from first and second prize pens, \$3.00. Order early. Robert Turner, Rossendale, Man. 5-2

SELLING—BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, limited number, extra fine birds, \$5.00 each. Mrs. T. W. Foss, Ladleche, Sask. 3-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—GOOD SIZE and color. \$3.00 each. Mrs. Gwyn, Vancoy, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. White Leghorn pullets, \$2.00. Edith Averill, Clavilliam, Manitoba. 5-2

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50, pick \$3.00. John Othen, Benton, Station, Alta. 4-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask. 4-2

SUNDY BREEDS

LONGMORE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYAN- dottes, a few good cockerels from \$5.00 up. Breeding and exhibiting for 30 years. Also a few good Buff Orpington cockerels. Yours for satisfaction. Have paid special attention to heavy laying qualities. Write John C. Longmore, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. 4-2

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, Guild's strain. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. White Rock, Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. Mammoth Bronze turkey hens, \$6.00. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 3-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Laying strain S.C.W. Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; Barred Rocks, \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00. Evelyn Bond, Trux, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels. From the Gould-laying strain \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Also few pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, same price. High View Poultry Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 5-3

EXTRA LARGE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, University strain, \$8.00; pure Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. M. Willick, Marcelin, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$5.00, or two for \$8.00. Good winter laying strain. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 4-2

CASTLE ACRE POULTRY FARM—BRONZE turkeys. I have a few cockerels and pullets; males, \$8.00; females, \$6.00; trios, \$18. Sidney L. A. Smyth, Strassbourg, Sask. 3-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPING- tons, Rouen ducks. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 1-5

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT imported Wyandottes and Leghorn cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 4-7

SELLING—HOUDAN AND WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$4.00 each. Robert Findlay, Morden, Man. 4-2

WANTED—TWO LANGSHAN COCKERELS. State price. Would exchange. Hedley McKague, Ogema, Sask. 5-2

BABY CHICKS, OUR SPRING BOOKINGS heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 52-8

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BARRED ROCK and Rhode Island Red cockerels. \$2.50. Mrs. F. R. Eyre, Paseweg, Sask. 5-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value, together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stocker feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4 tf

FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER- guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with your next shipment. Farmers' co-operative shipments carefully handled. Veterinary health certificate attached to bill of lading means dollars to you.

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

CHOICE SEED GRAIN—MITCHELL'S IM- proved Marquis excels in yield and quality. Seed closely related to my Challenge Cup, also championship winning grain at Chicago in strongest competition yet known, according to experts present. Will spare limited quantity \$6.00 bushel. Dark color, pure and clean. Neither time or expense spared to secure best possible. Better seed not being offered. Mitchell, Trux Phone, Dahinda, Sask. 4-4

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SEED BOOK NOW READY FOR MAILING. The Guide has published a SEED BOOK which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 53tf

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT; SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers Association. Price, \$10.50 per bus., bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 1-8

FOR SALE—CHOICE LEADER OATS, HEAVY yielders, germination high; absolutely free from noxious weed seed. Grown from Harris McFayden's pure seed. Price and sample of head of grain, 10c. Also 100 bushels of choice spring rye; samples, 10c. C. P. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 2-4

FOR SALE—NEW INDUSTRIAL OATS, ORIGI- nated by Steele Briggs Co. Malster barley, winter rye, silver hull buckwheat, hog millet, timothy seed, Early Bovee seed potatoes and some good white potatoes at \$2.00 a bushel. Send for samples and prices to Oliver Eby, Guernsey, Sask. 5-2

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SEED FLAX—300 BUSHELS OF THE VERY best, grown on breaking, \$6.00 per bushel. Also 200 bushels seed wheat, grown from registered Seager Wheeler Marquis, \$3.50 per bushel. Both cleaned ready for sowing. John Horton, Katrim, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—800 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, clean, grown on breaking, \$3.00 per bushel; also ear of good seed barley, Mensury, \$2.00 per bushel. Samples on request. T. B. Bone, Innisfail, Alta. 3-3

WANTED—SEED WHEAT AND OATS, MAR- quis and Banner preferred, in car lots. Send prices, samples and germination test. A. Ritchie, Secretary-treasurer Summerview U.F.A., Summerview, Alta. 5-2

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom, hulled or unhulled. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sinaluta. Sufficient extra weight given if unhulled. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sinaluta, Sask. 5tf

BIG SNAP IN PURE RED BOBS WHEAT— Wheeler's registered 1918 stock, \$5.00 per bushel; two-bushel sack, \$10. Grown in dry belt. Sample damaged by drought. W. W. Moloney, Kaleida, Man. 5-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAKING from registered seed; purchased 1919 from Harris McFayden. \$3.75 bushel; cleaned. Bags included. R. A. Graham, Govan, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—MACARONI SEED WHEAT, RUST resistant. Stands more drought than any other variety. \$2.45. Bags extra. I. Sonstede, Duval, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler stock. Car lots, \$3.00 bushel; small lots, \$3.50. Sacks extra. F.O.B. Wilcox, Sask. A. F. Humbert. 5-4

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER SEED oats, free from noxious weeds, high germination, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Lacombe. O. S. Young, Lacombe, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, SEED direct from Seager Wheeler, 1919. Splendid sample. \$4.00 bushel, cleaned; bags included. R. Miles, Box 5, Bentley, Alta. 3-3

FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT, Secured foundation stock from Grain Growers' Guide in 1918; \$7.00 bushel, sacks included. Mrs. W. Ransom, Mountainside, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSO- lutely pure and clean, per bushel, \$4.00, bags free. Fogelvik Farm, Alask, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 4-4

SELLING—PURE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, grown from registered seed on breaking, grade two, \$3.00 per bushel. A. McMillan, Dubuc, Sask. 4-3

REDS BOBS WHEAT, UNEXCELLED FOR purity. Grown from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler; \$10.50 bushel, sacks included. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS FLAX, \$6.00 BUS- sels, 95% germination; 10,000 rhubarb roots, \$1.25 dozen. David Mulholland, Barons, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, WHEEL- ers' stock, grown on breaking, under rules of Seed Growers' Association, \$4.00 bushel. D. McWhirter, Rockhaven, Sask. 4-2

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—GOLDEN RAIN OATS, BRIGHT, plump and clean. \$1.50 per bushel; bags extra. Sample on request. 100 bushels seed barley wanted. Percy Armstrong, Elm Creek, Man. 4-4

700 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, RE- cleaned, grown on breaking. Seed obtained from Guide and McKenzie's 1918; \$4.00 bushel, bags extra, f.o.b. McCready Bros., Erskine, Alta. 4-4

LEADER OATS—CLEANED, SEED TEST 99%. \$1.50 bushel. O.A.C. No. 21 barley, cleaned, \$1.50 bushel. Bags extra. R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 5-4

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. Free from noxious weeds. \$20 per cwt.; cleaned and sacked. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 5-2

SELLING BY CAR LOAD—VICTORY OATS. Clean, grown on breaking, enormous yielders, great drought resister. \$1.15 bushel. Seeds, Box 368, Shaunavon, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—400 BUSHELS LEADER OATS, From Harris McFayden seed. \$1.75 bushel. Luctkar, Shaunavon. 5-4

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, WHEELER stock, \$4.00 bushel, bags extra. Reid Roadhouse, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 4-2

SPRING RYE, THE DRY LAND CROP, \$2.00 bushel, bagged. No noxious weeds. A. L. Hoult, Veteran, Alta. 4-2

RED BOBS WHEAT, \$7.00 PER BUSHEL, re-cleaned and bagged. Robert Clark, Speers, Sask. 4-3

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND BAG- ged, \$25 hundred. Sample on request. Wm. Baker, Willodene Farm, Graysville, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c. per pound, bags included. Percy Harris, Baldur, Man. 3-3

SELLING—3,400 BUSHELS ALSASMAN SEED oats. Price and sample on request. J. F. Purvis, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, HIGH GER- mination, clean, \$3.25 bushel, sacks extra. Arthur Bozson, Bethune, Sask. 3-4

RED BOBS WHEAT—One bushel, \$10; two- bushel bag, \$18. Grown from Seager Wheeler seed. Wm. J. Mathieson, Tuxford, Sask. 5-6

KITCHENER WHEAT—SACKED, \$5.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Valor. J. A. Smith, Stonehenge, Sask. 5-2

RED BOBS WHEAT—\$10 BUSHEL. HERB. Hand, Box 314, Virden, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. \$20 per hundred. S. Richmond, Leross, Sask. 5-2

KITCHENER WHEAT—\$3.50 BUSHEL, BAGG- ed. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 5-2

NORWAY KING OATS AT \$2.00. L. O. WAL- strom, Young, Sask. 5-3

WANTED—CLEAN, SWEET CLOVER SEED. Sample, quantity, prices. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN OATS FOR seed. H. S. Simpson, Okotoks, Alberta. 4-3

SEED OATS FOR SALE, BY U.F.A., CAM- rose, Alberta. Write secretary for particulars.

SELLING—800 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Rhein, Sask. Jake Leibrecht. 4-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY SAVED ON PAINT—POWDERPAINT costs less than half the price of Linseed Oil Paint. Last for years. Good for inside or outside. Mixed with water as wanted for use. Costs \$1.80 per gallon. Send for color card. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 5-3

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER SINGER SEW- ing machines. Latest styles, in golden oak; five drawers, \$48; seven drawers, \$52. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. M. Watterworth, Carman, Man. 4-2

AUCTIONEERING PAYS—LEARN AND BE- come independent. Good auctioneers are scarce. Experts still scarce. Our home-training course makes experts. Auction Training School, Hargrave Building, Toronto, Ont.

VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD—RE- commended for investment. Write for information. J. B. Martin (member Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 1-4 tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

NO. 1 B.C. WINTER APPLES FOR SALE, \$3.10 per box. Over 25 box lots, \$3.00 per box f.o.b. Viscount, Sask. Viscount Grain Growers' Association Ltd., W. Wilcox, Secretary. 4-3

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER- nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. c.f.

A NICE CUPA FORD BODY FOR SALE. JOHN J. Cornelson, Main Centre, Sask. 5-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. tf

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA- toon. tf

FARM LANDS

100-ACRE MIDWEST FARM—\$6,200. WITH three horses and five head of stock, binder, manure spreader, harrows, gas engine, saw outfit, full list tools. Short distance R.R. town, stores, churches, high school, etc., 45 acres black loamy fields, balance wire-fenced pasture for 30 head, estimated 100 cords wood; fruit, nine-room house, barn, corn crib, tool, poultry houses. Owner to retire for quick sale makes price \$6,200 for everything, easy terms. Details, page 82 Strout's Catalog, Farm Bargains, 23 states; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

SELLING—FIRST-CLASS QUARTER-SECTION, one and one-half miles from town, 130 acres broken, all fenced, good buildings, good water, crop failures unknown. \$4,800. \$1,800 cash; balance five equal payments, 7%. Snap for quick sale. Price increased in two weeks. Apply at once. H. H. Iverson, Preeceville, Sask.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES NEAR FLEET, ALTA 60 acres under cultivation, 28 acres summer-fallow, good serviceable buildings, house, good new barn, driving shed and granary, two wells, fenced around the outside and cross fenced. \$30 per acre on terms, or discount for cash. H. Goulet, Fleet, Alta.

FOR SALE — HALF-SECTION, ONE MILE from city limits Brandon. Good dairy farm, all fenced. Good buildings. Flowing spring in pasture and two wells with abundant supply of best water at buildings. Apply A. L. O'Neil, 655 11th Street, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED HALF- section, 300 acres under cultivation, 125 acres good summerfallow. Fair buildings, well, telephone; three miles from Bounty. Will sell farm, stock and implements for \$65 per acre. John E. Weir, Box 8, Bounty, Sask.

LIVE WHERE YOUR NEIGHBORS ARE THRIVE and intelligent. Lenore district. 480 acres finest soil, clean, fenced, good water, good buildings. \$30, with \$2,000 cash; balance crop payments. Madill Huffman Company, 504 McIntyre, Winnipeg.

BRANDON, MANITOBA, FARMS—WE OFFER choice, highly improved properties in this famous district. Reasonable prices of \$40 to \$60 per acre. Write O. L. Harwood, Brandon, Man.

A GOOD CHANCE IN A GOOD DISTRICT—480 acres unimproved, 200 acres open, good meadow, plenty fuel, only two miles from town, good roads. Ten years to pay to a good man with a big outfit. Swift, Bowman River, Man.

480 ACRES—NAMAO DISTRICT—11 MILES from Edmonton, 275 cultivated, good buildings, good fences, best soil; Namao district foremost in Western Canada. Box 130, Carndiff, Alta.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr.

WANTS FARM TO RENT ON SHARES—FUR- nished. Good references. Box 14, Colgate, Sask.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH PRACTICAL farming experience, would rent big fully-equipped farm on shares. Apply G. D. Radke, Granum, Alta.

I HAVE FOR SALE A GOOD HALF-SECTION, four miles from Fleet, Alberta. Good buildings. Write for particulars. J. W. Heisey, Castor, Alberta.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, ALL CULTIVATED, good buildings, good water, school one mile. Price, \$45 per acre. Write for particulars. W. J. Bennett, Box 156, Weyburn, Sask.

EXCHANGE—QUARTER LAND TO TRADE for big Rumely or Aultman tractor. Must be in good condition. P. Ramsey, Dotenlee, Alta.

WANTED—RENT, FULLY-EQUIPPED QUAR- ter or half-section for term of years, shares. Fifteen years prairie experience; married. J. Silsby, Broadwater, B.C.

CARLOS HOLDEN, STRANRAER, SASK., wants to rent half or three-quarters; feed and seed furnished; has horses and machinery.

FARMS FOR SALE—640 AND 480-ACRE equipped farms, good soil and water, central Manitoba. Owner: Box 215, Winnipeg.

WOULD TRADE QUARTER-SECTION LAND for horses or cattle. Apply H. Packer, Innes, Sask.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNERS OF lands for sale, any district. Blain-Wentz Land Company, Saskatoon.

TWELVE FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—HATZIC district. T. Catherwood, Hatzic, B.C.

PROFESSION AND TRADES

HELP FOR THE SICK AND AILING—ALL the newest methods of treatment, full and careful examination in every case, X-Ray if needed. If you are interested write, giving particulars of your case, and we will send you any information you desire. The Winnipeg Institute, 8 Steele Building, 360 Portage Avenue. Phones: M. 3549, M. 2599 and Sher. 1449.

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—10-12 FURROW JOHN DEERE engine plow with breaker and mould-board bottoms. Good condition. Would cost new \$1,400. \$450 cash, f.o.b. Lang, C.P.R., or Bechard, G.T.P. Also six-furrow John Deere engine disc plow. Good condition. \$225 cash. Paul T. Dunton, Lang, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY (continued)

FOR SALE—NICHOLS & SHEPPARD THRESH- ing outfit. 25-85 double cylinder steam engine with plow, platform, water tanks, coal bunkers 36 in. x 60 in. separator, run 75 days, tanks, belts cable; everything complete. Price \$4,500. Carmichael Bros., Hallboro, Man.

SELLING—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR WITH EX- tension rims, 12-foot International cultivator, three-furrow Hamilton tractor plow. Engine sold separately if desired. Outfit used season of 1919. Guaranteed first-class condition. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man.

FOR SALE—30-60 HART-PARR GAS ENGINE, five-bottom Cockshutt plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, extra shears. Red River Special separator, 28 x 40; Universal self feeder and all attachments. Used one season. \$4,000 cash. Box 5, Pispot, Sask.

FOR CASH—12-24 TRACTOR; GRAIN GROW- ers' three-bottom plow; feed mill, eight-inch burr; Ford car, all nearly new. All my farm tools; seven head work horses; six colts, good shape; two cows. Call or write, J. Lamoreaux, Winnifred, Alta.

FOR SALE—ONE COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, 10 H.P. International engine and 20-in. new Racine separator. For further particulars write Norman, Francis, Box 20, Portage La Prairie, Man.

WANTED—CASH PRICE REEVES OR CASE plowing engine. Must be reasonably new and in good repairable condition. Give full information and lowest price first letter. Thos. Judson, Taber, Alta.

FOR SALE—20-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC- tor, type C, and Goodison 28-42 separator complete. Threshed about 160,000 bushels. Price \$1,500. 10% off for cash. Geo. Myers, Belmont, Man.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID THRESHING OUT- fit, in good shape; 10-20 International single cylinder tractor, and 24-40 New Racine separator, complete. A snap at \$1,200 cash. Apply Box 10, Lauder, Man.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20-40 CASE GAS tractor, good repair. Sell cheap for cash or will sell on terms. Would exchange for horses or cattle or both. Francis Stangier, Strathmore, Alta.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-FURROW COCKSHUTT engine gang, fitted with six stubble and five breaker bottoms. Also one Goodison separator, 28 in. cylinder; all in first class running order. C. Bily, Millwood, Man.

SELLING—CASE 20 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR. No reasonable cash offer refused. Cattle or horses taken in trade. Thos. Boyd, Brookside, Sask.

FOR SALE—SMITH FORM-A-TRACTOR, TWO kerosene burners for Ford, sixteen-inch sulky plow, Cockshutt democrat; all new; sacrifice prices. Robt. Borler, Ebenezer, Sask.

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, Nichols & Sheppard, engine 25-H.P. double cylinder; Reeves separator 40 x 63, run three falls. Thos. Benson, Raymore, Sask.

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT complete, good shape. Part cash, or take Fordson in trade. Carl Bergstrom, Stockholm, Sask.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE FOUR-FURROW EN- gine gang. Bought last spring. Plowed only five acres. Guaranteed first-class condition. E. E. Lamson, Rokeby, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE 26-H.P. AMERICAN ABEL steam engine, in good running condition, for \$1,000 cash. Apply to Eric Hoyer, Edenwold, Sask.

FOR SALE—CASE STEAM PLOWING ENGINE, nearly new, 80 horse-power, complete with coal bunker. For information Malfaire Bros., Rosthern, Sask.

FOR SALE—32-H.P. COMPOUND STEAM engine, Sawyer-Massey, in first-class shape; also Rumely separator, 34 x 56. If you want a genuine snap, write Box 54, Lawson, Sask.

WANTED—PORTABLE SAW MILL, EDGER and planer. Would trade Gaar-Scott separator in perfect condition. State price. W. Thomas, Moose Range, Sask.

SELLING—P. & O. ENGINE GANG, FIGHT stubble, six breaker, extra shears, \$350. Forkner cultivator, 11 foot, \$150. Both used but little. E. P. St. John, Kisbey, Sask.

SELLING—SIX-HORSE-POWER GAS ENGINE, International, \$150; good condition. Forrest, Pennant, Sask.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW COCKSHUTT plow. In good shape, \$450 takes it. Box 100, Conquest, Sask.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER FANNING MILL, power size, extra flax sieve; used one season. \$35. B. Avery, Lauder, Man.

FOR SALE—TEN-BOTTOM COCKSHUTT breaker engine gang in first class condition. \$300 cash. Wm. Cates, Cabri, Sask.

WANTED—MIDGET FLOUR MILL, GOOD repair. State price and capacity. J. K. Stanley, Fleet, Alta.

FOR SALE—CASE 20-40 GAS ENGINE, IN good running order. Apply C. W. Watt, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 TITAN KERO- sene tractor, eight-furrow plow, nearly new, cheap. Address, Box 133, Wilkie, Sask.

SELLING—REBUILT SAWYER-MASSEY KER- osene 27-50. Box 44, Kipling, Sask.

WANTED—EXTENSION RIMS FOR FORDSON. Arthur L. Smith, Fraserston, Alta.

WANTED TO BUY—JUMBO BREAKER. AD- dress, A. R. Berry, Grandview, Man.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL 25-H.P. EN- gine. C. Smith, Lorraine, Alberta.

WANTED—24-INCH STEEL BREAKER. State price. D. W. Chambers, Halcourt, Alta.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

JANUARY 1ST, 1919 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1919

OFFICERS —President, Wm. Fulton; Vice-President, E. H. Muir, Inspector and Valuator, T. H. Lamont; Manager and Secretary, Stratton Whiakier; Treasurer, A. H. Freudemacher.

DIRECTORS —William Fulton, E. H. Muir, M.G. Tidsbury, Jas. Trimble, Jas. McKenzie, P.D. McArthur, Jos. W. Yuill.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith their Thirty-Sixth Annual Report, showing statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Company as at 31st December, 1919, together with the Assets, Liabilities and Summary of Business for the year ending on that date.

NEW BUSINESS—During the year applications were received and policies were issued for \$22,134,648, being an increase over the year 1918 of \$7,622,582. This increase again exceeds that of any previous year, thus maintaining the progressive record of the Company.

BUSINESS IN FORCE—The total insurance in force now amounts to \$51,556,343.

THE ASSETS—The Assets of the Company show an increase of \$121,119.93 for the year, now making a total of \$910,616.91.

INVESTMENTS—The Company has again made a further investment of \$10,000 in Dominion War Loans and \$10,000 in Manitoba Farm Loans Association Bonds, making a total investment in Bonds of \$70,000. This investment of the Company's funds was absolutely necessary to maintain the cash reserve required by the Government.

LOSS CLAIMS—Claims have been exceptionally heavy for Fire, Lightning and Wind Storm, making a total of \$137,508.88; of this fire claims amounted to \$98,620, and we find that a big percentage of these losses was caused by carelessness and smoking in barns and outbuildings. Policy-holders should use every care, and do their utmost to reduce this terrible waste. Lightning claims amounted to \$13,657.52, and we paid \$25,230.36 for damage done by Wind Storm. The Wind Storms during the past year have been the worst ever recorded, so we feel that the amount paid out is not excessive under the circumstances.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1919

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Ending December 31, 1919.	
Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1918	Loss Claims
1919 Assessment	Investments, Victory and Mani-
Prior Assessment	toba Farm Loans Association
Cash Premiums	Bonds
Interest on Deposits	Commission to Agents
Interest on Bonds	Commission on Collections and
Reinsurance	Exchange
	Law Costs
	Claims re Eva Levine
	Postage, Express and Telegrams ..
	Fuel, Light and Water
	Adjusting and Investigations of
	Claims
	License Fee
	Rent and Taxes
	Salaries, Directors' Fees and Audit-
	ing
	Printing, Stationery and Advtg. ..
	Building, Furniture and Office Ex-
	pense
	Caretaking and Maintenance
	Refunds
	Reinsurance
	Treasurers' Bond and Insurance on
	Building
	Balance in Bank

ASSETS	SUMMARY OF 1919 BUSINESS
Bal. Premium Notes, Dec. 31, 1919	Insurance written during 1919
Cash in Bank	1919
Dominion War Loans	17 1/2 per cent. of same
Manitoba Farm Loans	Collected as per
1919 Assessment unpaid	receipts
Claims re Levine	Outstanding Dec.
Accrued Interest	31, 1919
Office Building Site and Furniture	

An Implement Every Farm Requires

As Necessary to Your
Success as a Seeder.Be Independent of Dry
Weather.Western Pulverizer
PACKER AND MULCHER

The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher pulverizes and packs down the soil and puts it in perfect condition for seeding in one operation, either a stubble ground or sod ground. It will not clog. Provides a granular mulch to the land, which stops evaporation and preserves moisture.

Strongly Built **Saves Labor** **Makes a Perfect Seed-Bed**

MADE IN ALL SIZES

SINGLE-SECTION	PLOW PACKER
4 ft. weight, 600 pounds	2 ft. 6 in. two furrow; weight, 330 lbs.
6 ft. weight, 725 pounds	4 ft. three-furrow; weight, 475 lbs.
8 ft. weight, 920 pounds	
THREE-SECTION	
10 ft. weight, 1,200 pounds	11 ft. weight, 1,400 pounds
12 ft. weight, 1,400 pounds	15 ft. weight, 1,840 pounds
	21 ft. weight, 2,650 pounds

WARNING—The patented Western Pulverizer Packer and Mulcher can be purchased only through us, the exclusive distributors for Canada.

Write for our Descriptive Catalogue and Prices

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.

Builders of the Famous Light-Weight Cushman Farm Engines

Dept. D Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG

Distributing Warehouses:	Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.
Tank Heaters	Light-weight Engines
Straw Spreaders	Combination Threshers
Lincoln Saws	Vacuum Washing Machines
Lauson 15-30 Tractors	Smut and Pickling Machines
24x46 Separators	"Holland" Wild Oat Separ-
Incubators	ators.
Auto Accessories	"Holland" Wild Oat Separ-
Tractor Gang Plow	ators.
	Wagner Hardware Specialists
	Shinn-Flat Lightning Conduc-
	tors
	Cushman Grinders
	Langdon Feeders
	"Doom-More" Lighting Plants
	Western Pulverizer, Packer and
	Mulcher
	Fanning Mills

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, January 30, 1920.

OATS.—There is very little to say about the market for the past week. Prices varied but little in either futures or cash oats. The volume of business is limited by the scarcity of cars, which prevents the free movement from the head of the lakes. Today's closing price for May futures is 1 cent higher than that of a week ago. The cash prices showed little difference until today, when buyers reduced their prices on account of embargo placed by the C.P.R. on eastern shipments.

BARLEY.—The action of this market has been much the same as the oats, which means very little change. May futures are one cent higher. Premium on No. 3 C.W. is two cents higher. Other grades are practically unchanged.

FLAX.—There has been some activity in the flax market, with a very good demand for the cash article. On the May futures there has been a range of 13 cents, and the close today shows an advance of 5 1/2 cents over a week ago.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

January 28, 1920.

Spring wheat.—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.85 to \$3.10; No. 1 northern, \$2.70 to \$2.85; No. 1 red, \$2.60 to \$2.70; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.80 to \$3.05; No. 2 northern, \$2.65 to \$2.80; No. 2 red, 2.55 to \$2.65; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.75 to \$3.00; No. 3 northern, \$2.60 to \$2.75; No. 3 red, \$2.50 to \$2.60.

Montana.—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.65 to \$2.75; No. 1 hard, \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Durum.—No. 1 amber, \$2.30 to \$2.45; No. 1, \$2.23 1/2 to \$2.30; No. 2 amber, \$2.25 to \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.20 1/2 to \$2.25; No. 3 amber, \$2.20 to \$2.35; No. 3, \$2.17 1/2 to \$2.20.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 83 1/2 to 84 1/2 cents; No. 3 white, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2 cents; No. 4 white, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2 cents.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 26th, to January 31st, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	FLAX	3 CW	RYE
Jan. 26	171	94 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	89	86 1/2	182 1/2	148 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	509 1/2	491 1/2	459 1/2	179 1/2
27	171	95	92	92	89	86 1/2	183 1/2	148 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	512 1/2	494 1/2	462 1/2	179 1/2
28	171	94 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	183 1/2	147 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	515 1/2	498 1/2	465 1/2	179 1/2
29	171	94 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	182 1/2	148 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	519 1/2	498 1/2	464 1/2	179 1/2
30	171	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	182 1/2	148 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	516 1/2	500 1/2	466 1/2	181 1/2
31	171	95 1/2	93	93	89 1/2	87 1/2	183 1/2	149 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	517 1/2	501 1/2	467 1/2	182 1/2
Week ago	171	96	93	93	91	87	180 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	135 1/2	509	491	459	182 1/2
Year ago	162	65	58 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	53 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	293 1/2	289 1/2	271 1/2	126

Barley.—Choice to fancy, \$1.39 to \$1.44; medium to good, \$1.32 to \$1.38; lower grades, \$1.20 to \$1.31.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.62 1/2.

Flaxseed.—No. 1, \$5.30 to \$5.35.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Date	26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	91	65
Dec. 93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	91	65
July 90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	65
Barley	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	82 1/2
May 155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	82 1/2
July 149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	82 1/2
Flax	499 1/2	502 1/2	505 1/2	504 1/2	506 1/2	507 1/2	499 1/2	301 1/2
May 499 1/2	502 1/2	505 1/2	504 1/2	506 1/2	507 1/2	507 1/2	499 1/2	301 1/2
July 478 1/2	479 1/2	483 1/2	482 1/2	482 1/2	483 1/2	476 1/2	476 1/2	301 1/2

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movements of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending January 28 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Received during week	Shipped during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	2,016	14,551	399,084
	Oats	50,387	40,991	425,884
	Barley	.....	.....	2,338
	Flax	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,237	10,632	266,834
	Oats	751	26,597	192,949
	Barley	.....	.....	6,056
	Flax	470	1,955	8,775
	Rye	.....	.....	1,270

The Livestock Market

The Canadian Pacific Railway have just called attention to an advertisement of United Grain Growers Limited in a recent number, in which reference was made to the policy of the Dominion government under which farmers can obtain free freight on breeding

heifers shipped from any stock yard in Canada back to their farms.

It is pointed out that the railways assist in this measure inasmuch as they give a reduced freight rate on breeding stock so that the government does not have to pay full freight rates on such animals.

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending, January 20, 1920, as follows:—

Cattle, 3,248; sheep and lambs, 765; calves, 72; hogs, 3,174.

This week's run of cattle shows a small increase over last week, while the hog run shows a falling off of 2,000 head. Most of the cattle coming are fair to well-finished stuff and find a ready sale. What few stockers, feeders and breeding heifers are coming are not quality stuff, which makes it hard to fill our stocker and feeder orders promptly, as we will not ship out anything but good stuff. The prospects are that when the present very cold spell lets up the runs will increase. We therefore urge all in need of stockers, feeders and breeding heifers not to put off placing their orders too long, as indications all point clearly to higher prices for quality stuff as spring approaches. We are anxious to fill orders for our customers while the selection is good and the prices are right.

We expect a slight drop in prices during the coming week in sympathy with markets to south and east. This does not apply to strong hog prices, which we believe will hold.

In the sheep and lamb selection prices remain practically unchanged, choice lambs being worth from 12 to 14 cents.

The hog market continues to show strength, selects being quotable at \$17.25.

Do not forget to have a health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean-area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 8.50
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 7.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.25
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.50
Sheep	5.00 to 9.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50
Stockers and Feeders	
Choice, weighty, good-colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00
Hogs	
Selects, fed and watered	\$19.00
Lights	\$11.00 to 16.50
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	13.00 to 15.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	12.00
Medium sows	10.00 to 11.00
Stags	7.50 to 10.00
Boars	3.00 to 8.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG.—Fresh receipts slightly more plentiful. Dealers paying country points 70 to 80 cents for new laid. Jobbing, fresh, specials, 80 to 90 cents; storage, ordinary, 50-55 cents; extras, 60 to 65 cents. Farmers market, retail, \$1.00. Poultry unchanged: live chickens, 19 to 22 cents; fowl, 14 to 16 cents; ducks, 16 to 18 cents; geese, 15 to 19 cents; turkeys, 23 to 28 cents. Dressed chickens, 22 to 26 cents; fowl, 17 to 21 cents; ducks, 18 to 20 cents; geese, 18 to 21 cents; turkeys, 30 to 33 cents. Retail chickens, 41 to 43 cents; fowl, 29 to 32 cents; ducks, 36 to 38 cents; geese, 34 to 36 cents; turkeys, 45 cents.

REGINA.—Market unchanged; dealers paying 85 cents for new laid; No. 1 storage, 57 to 60 cents. Retail, fresh, \$1.00 to \$1.10; storage, 70 cents. Poultry: Live roasters, 14 to 18 cents; fowl, 11 to 15 cents; ducks, geese, 13 to 18 cents; turkeys, 25 to 30 cents. Dressed roasters, 25 to 30 cents; fowl, 20 to 22 cents; ducks, geese, 25 to 30 cents; turkeys, 33 to 55 cents. Retail dressed roasters, 35 to 40 cents; fowl, 25 to 32 cents; ducks, geese, 33 to 40 cents; turkeys, 45 to 50 cents.

EDMONTON.—Market firm, receipts increase in spite of cold weather. Country shippers get 60 to 65 cents straight for good fresh stock. Jobbing, 73 to 75 cents; storage one's, 60 to 63 cents. Poultry unchanged; jobbing chickens, 35 cents; fowl, 30 cents.

CALGARY.—Market stronger; country shippers receive 65 cents for fresh stock straight. Jobbing fresh, 72 to 75 cents; storage, 55 to 65 cents. Poultry unchanged.

JAMES HOLDEN, President

JAMES McCULLOCH, Sec.-Treas.

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

Try "Atlas Coal," and, like the Spider, you will try, try, try again

All Sizes Produced

Lump, Stove, Nut and Steam



County, State and National Honors won by Lalley-Light

Illinois Centennial State Fair, 1918-1919

1st prize two years running (1919 against 43 plants)

Knox County Fair, Illinois, 1919

1st prize and highest honors

Knox Co. Live-stock Association, Bloomfield, Neb., 1919

1st prize and blue ribbon

Wayne County Fair, Wayne, Neb., 1919

1st prize

Richland County Fair, Wahpeton, N.D., 1919

1st prize

National Chile Agricultural Society's Exposition, 1918

1st prize

LALLEY-LIGHT

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM

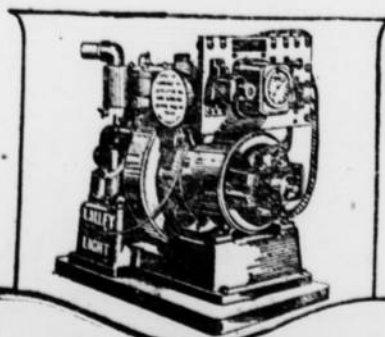
Lalley-Light is the plant you need. If you cannot attend the Convention be sure and write for full information.

The Lalley Farm Lighting Co. Ltd.

52 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

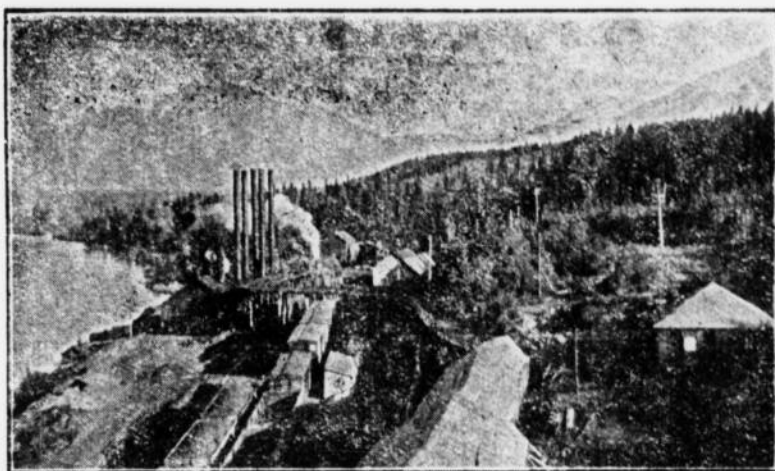
Saskatoon General Electric Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

Alberta Lalley Lights, Calgary, Alberta



COAL Alberta's Great Natural Resource

*Vast Fuel
Resources
in the
Province
of Alberta*



Alberta Coal---One of Canada's great natural resources. A Canadian Coal for Canadian people. Alberta Coal is making a reputation second to none as a clean, satisfactory coal. Former importers of foreign coal are

Now Opening Up Mines in Alberta

because they realize that before long Alberta Coal will be the *only* coal demanded. They are in close touch with public opinion and their action is a real indication of the signs of the times.

Burn Alberta Coal Now

It will satisfy both pocket and furnace.



Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch

Make Money in Your Own Home

We Supply Yarn Free and Pay You for Your Work.

The whole world needs socks. In every country, in every city, in every town and in every village—in every corner of the world, in fact—there is an acute shortage of hosiery.

This great demand is your personal opportunity. It is your chance to add substantially to your income. It is the weapon with which you can meet the constantly increasing high cost of living. You can make money pleasantly and easily in the privacy, freedom and comfort of your own home. This is an unusual advertisement, due to an unusual world-condition. We are a firmly established Canadian business firm engaged in the manufacture of high-grade seamless socks. Our business connections are world-wide. We have been in business many years.

We have always preferred home manufacture to factory production. We believe in the independent employee. We know that the best work is that which is done by well-paid contented people in happy homes.

These socks can be made by men and women. Knitting experience is unnecessary. The Auto Knitter, a marvellous machine, does the work. Anyone can quickly learn to operate this machine.

Workers Wanted Everywhere

For the reasons above stated—the unprecedented world-demand for hosiery—we need more workers—thousands of them. We need you.

We need all the socks you and your family can make on the Auto Knitter. We need this labor badly. We will make a contract to pay you a Fixed Wage on a piece-work basis. In this contract you take no risk. You can work for us as much as you want or as little as you want—spare time or full time. And for every dozen pairs of socks you send us, we will pay you a liberal wage.

With every Auto Knitter we send a supply of wool yarn FREE. We also supply, FREE, the yarn needed to replace that which is used in making the socks you send us.

The yarn we supply is made specially for the Auto Knitter. It is the softest and warmest, and uniformity in quality, weight and shade is always obtainable.

You are, of course, at liberty to dispose of the output of the Auto Knitter as you see fit, or to buy your own yarn; you can also use the Auto Knitter to make at a remarkably low cost all the hosiery your family needs—wool and cotton.

But please remember this: There are absolutely no strings tied to our Wage Agreement; it is a straight, out-and-out Employment Offer of a Fixed Wage on a piece-work basis—a good pay for your services alone.

The Auto-Knitter is the most modern development of the hand knitting machine. It embodies many exclusive improvements, as worked out by us in our own factory. We are manufacturers of the Auto-Knitter, our machines are fully guaranteed. In doing business with us you are dealing with a responsible manufacturing firm, so we could not afford to make, and do not make, any claim for the Auto-Knitter that is not amply borne out by facts.

Positively Not "a Canvassing Scheme"

The Auto Knitter gives you the opportunity to make money during your spare time. It also gives you a chance to devote your entire time to the business, and this—to be independent of bosses, rules, time clocks, working hours, etc. Our Wage Contract is in no sense a disguised "canvassing scheme," "agency," or "open-a-store" proposition. Here is the proof—read the evidence from some of our workers.

I am sending by Express four dozen pairs of socks. Will you kindly make the replacement yarn up to twelve (12) lbs. and send the rest of wages due me in cash.
Montreal, Que.

Have sent you to-day by Express four dozen pairs of socks. I thank you for your promptness in returning replacement yarn and wages, which always come by return mail.
Woodstock, Ont.

I am sending you 51 pairs of socks to-day by Express. Please send replacement yarn and money order for wages.
Brantford, Ont.

I am sending you 12 dozen pairs of socks this morning by Express. I enclose wage receipt for last shipment. Return replacement yarn as usual.
Waldemar, Ont.

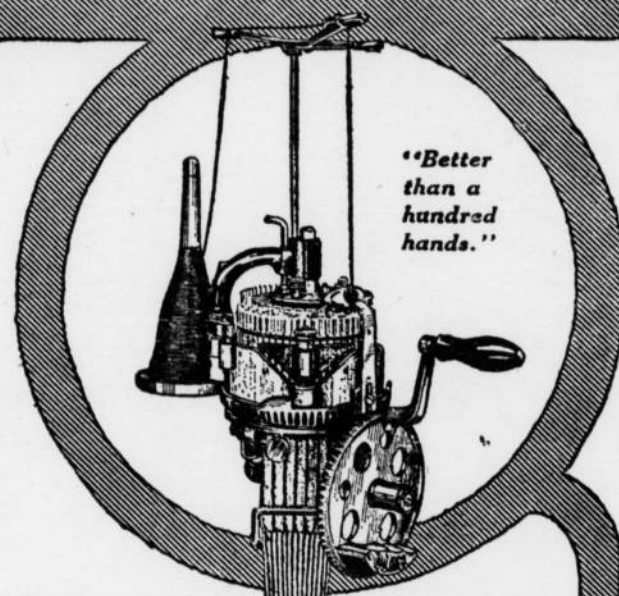
I am shipping to you to-day 18 dozen (216 pairs) of socks. Express charges collect. Please send replacement yarn and also yarn for wages due me as usual.
Vancouver, B.C.

I received the Money Order and am to-day sending another shipment of 52 pairs of men's socks. Please return replacement yarn and send me yarn instead of cash for wages due me.
Windsor, Ont.

I am to-day forwarding to you by Express (charges collect) ten dozen pairs of socks which I have knitted on the Auto Knitter.
Regina, Sask.

I am sending eighteen (18) dozen pairs of socks by Express, charges collect. I like the work, as it passes many a dull hour away, and I can knit two pairs of socks in an hour.
Ferne, B.C.

I am sending by Express 54 pairs of socks. Please send wages due in cash and return replacement yarn. I think the machine is wonderful and I also think the pay is very good.
Galt, Ont.



"Better
than a
hundred
hands."

A turn of the handle and 60 perfect stitches are knitted. Stitches can be made in a operator of average experience report that, with completed sock can be made

When the Auto Knitter just like having many ters working for you; that is "Better than a Hundred sock—op, b.d.y, heel and toe without removal from the machine. It weighs about 20 pounds, can be clamped to any ordinary table or stand, and can be used anywhere. It is easily learned. Experience in knitting and familiarity with machines are totally unnecessary. Complete instructions about how to use the Auto Knitter are sent to every worker. The Auto Knitter is to hand knitting what the sewing machine is to hand sewing.

and more smooth, even. Thousands of such few minutes by the fence. Many of our the Auto Knitter, a in less than 10 minutes.

goes into action, it is families or skilled knit- is why our trade mark Hands." It makes the

The Genuineness of These Testimonials Guaranteed Under a \$5000 Forfeit

MAKES \$35.00 IN ONE WEEK

The Auto Knitter is one of the best investments anyone could make. I can make three pairs of socks in an hour. In one week I made \$35.00 from private trade alone. It is the finest and cleanest work I have ever done, and I would not be without it.
Wheatley, Ont.

OPERATED BY BLIND WOMEN

I have now been using three of your machines, and they give good results. With a little patience at the start, I have succeeded in doing good work, which has always been accepted by you. You may be surprised to know that some of my work has been done by blind women, and it is impossible to recognise their work from mine. I am pleased with the business dealings I have had with you and hope that future dealings will be just as cordial as they have been in the past.
Montreal, Que.

NOT A SINGLE PAIR REJECTED

It is not only profitable, but helps to pass many a dull hour away. I can knit two pairs of half-hose in an hour, which I think is good. The machine is what you claim it to be and does its work right, and being so small takes up but little room. Of the socks I have sent, I have not had a single pair rejected, which is clear evidence that the machine can turn out good work.
Ferne, British Columbia.

Write today for our Liberal Wage Offer

No matter where you live, we want you to know all about the Auto Knitter and the immensity of our world-wide institution. We want to tell you of the pleasant and profitable place ready for you in our organization and the future you can make for yourself with the Auto Knitter.

We want you to compare our work and the money that is in it with what people are paid for long, hard, grinding toil in office, store, mill or factory. We want you to know the substantial amounts that even a small part of

your spare time will earn for you. Then we want you to read the glowing statements of our perfectly satisfied workers and learn how, if you desire, you can have your own home factory and sell your output, both wholesale and retail. Write to-day—send the coupon and three cents in postage to cover cost of mailing, etc.

Send the
Coupon
Today

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada)
Co., Limited, Department 1-1
607 College Street, Toronto, Can.

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with The Auto Knitter. I enclose three cents postage to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Prov.....

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada)
Company, Limited

Dept. 104K, 607 College Street, Toronto, Canada

